National Library Bibliothèque Nationale
NOV 25 1977
NEWSPAPER SECTION
SECTION DES JOURNAUX

GENERAL ACQ DIV
NATIONAL LIBRARY
OTTAWA, ONTARIO
K1A 0N4

Thursday, November 17, 1977
Ottawa, Canada
Volume 10 No. 22

The Canadian INDIA TIMES

Single copy 30 Cents (The National Voice of Indo-Canadians)
Established in 1967

Indira is power hungry-Aunt

By Our Correspondent

New Delhi: Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, aunt of Mrs. Indira Gandhi, has said that the former Prime Minister's aim was nothing but to get back to power.

Blaming Mrs. Gandhi as the "cause of all troubles", Mrs. Pandit told a local magazine: "I would have thought that six months or a year of complete peace and quiet would have forced the public and the Government much more than what she is doing now."

"At present I don't think she has very many friends. She always had a definite streak of obstinacy," she commented.

About Sanjay Gandhi Mrs. Pandit said: I think Sanjay is her Achilles' heel. There is no doubt about it. I can understand her desire for Sanjay to come into politics, regardless of the fact that he is untrained. I think Mrs. Gandhi genuinely believed that he was fit for politics. He could have been brought into politics in hundred ways.

"I haven't met Sanjay for years. He wasn't a very polite little boy when I knew him. Now that impoliteness has turned into arrogance. The things he has done leaves me amazed. It's been a very hurtful experience."

Mrs.Gandhi hurt

Mrs. Gandhi was hit by a splinter when a stone broke through the windscreen of her car as she was entering Shimoga in Karnataka on the second day of her tour of the state.

She is reported to have sustained an injury below her left ear. Some police vehicles were also hit by stones.

As she entered Shimoga she was greeted by about 400 black-flag demonstrators led by J.H. Patel, treasurer of the state Janata Party. Mrs. Gandhi was accompanied by the state Chief Minister, Devraj Urs.

Mrs. Gandhi was advised against proceeding to Mysore to address a meeting there as report reached Bangalore that a massive student demonstration was being organized there.

Addressing a gathering of about 60,000 people in Bijapur Mrs. Gandhi said that she was prepared to go to jail or even die provided India would be benefited by it.

Gandhiji gave freedom to India, Jawaharlal Nehru laid the foundation for its economic and industrial development and "I was attempting to remove poverty through socialism," she added.

In view of the tension in the state, Mrs. Gandhi had curtailed her three day visit of the state.

Mrs. Gandhi's tour of Andhra Pradesh has been called off abruptly on the advice of the Chief Minister, Vengal Rao.

Political observers see the cancellation as the biggest blow to Mrs. Gandhi's ambition to project herself as the "supreme leader" of the Congress party and that the people are with her. It has also exposed the myth that she has considerable following in the Southen states.

Change in U.S.attitude

New Delhi, Nov. 12 (Samachar) A.B. Vajpayee, Minister of External Affairs, said that there has been "a remarkable change" in the United States attitude towards India.

The bit of 1971 has disappeared and the government is confident of greater understanding and cooperation between the two countries in the coming years, he told the members of the consultative committee attached to his ministry Tuesday.

In his forty-minute preliminary remarks at the third meeting of the consultative committee, the External Affairs Minister touched on India's relations with its neighbouring countries, particularly China and Bangladesh.

Pointing out that there is not much truth in the so called feelers from China, he said normalisation of relations with that country would have to proceed "step by step" and "no dramatic developments should be expected."

Reiterating India's traditional policy of strict noninterference in the internal affairs of Bangladesh and the Janata Government's desire to expand, diversify and intensify bilateral economic relations with that country, Mr. Vajpayee expressed the hope that India's gestures would be reciprocated in equal measure by Bangladesh "for the achievement of a more enduring and meaningful relationship" between the two countries.

Successful South Asian rally

By Malini Tulsiram & Basanio Ghose

The South Asian community of Toronto came out en masse to City Hall to protest against Government inaction of growing racism on Sunday, November 6, 1977.

The demonstration was the first of its kind in that all South Asians and their representatives were present in full force.

An "Action Committee Against Racism" was found by thirty or so different organizations.

Large groups of different third world immigrants like the Arabs, Blacks, Latin Americans and Japanese came out in full solidarity with the South Asian people.

The theme of the whole demonstration was repeatedly reflected by every speaker as being one of unity of the South Asian people against racism. This was succintly expressed by a representative of the Pakistani community who passionately stated that he spoke not as a member of the Pakistani community, but for all victims of racism.

The most telling comment of the vicious nature of racist attacks was manifested in the person of John Persaud, who carried the marks of brutal racial assaults on his face and on the rest of his body.

The representative from South Asian Peoples Association (S. A. P. A.), Mahinder Singh pointed out the historical struggle of the Indian people against racism in Canada. He stressed how attempts were repeatedly made to keep out East Indians through mechanisms like a "two hundred dollars head tax' on individuals to enter Canada; 'continuous journey clauses;' 'clauses to keep out wives and children of the immigrants' and similar insiduous ploys. His underlying theme was that the fight against racism continues even today towards this end. He called for the unity of South Asian people, to be vigilant and to keep the fight going.

The Action Committee Against Racism's common Policy Statement was read by Sudhir Joshi, a member of both Indian Peoples' Association in North America and South Asian Peoples' Association. The policy statement highlighted these aspects-: 'the historic nature of racism in Canada,' 'the continuous struggle of people victimized by racism'; 'using the South Asians as a scapegoat for Canada's economic problems'; and the main aspect stressed was that the South Asian people should be united and organized and to work with other minority gorups to defend their democratic rights. The speaker ended his Policy Statement with the following demands:

1. We demand that the Government and the Police Department recognize the rights of our community to defend itself from racist harassment.
2. We demand that discrimination based on colour of skin or ethnic origin in employment, housing, education and immigration should be stopped.
3. Whereas the Chief of Metro Police has shown an attitude of total indifference to the plight of South Asians in Toronto; furthermore he has on various occasions made comments which refelct a distinct lack of sensitivity in this matter, we demand that Harold Adamson be removed from this position.

People participated in full force. Feelings were so strong that people were there an hour ahead of the official opening of the rally. The crowd ranged from older men and women to mothers with young children. There was also a sizable turnout of progressive Canadians.

Six individuals fasted for forty-eight hours to express their anger at the injustices meted out against the South Asians by racists and the Canadian Government. People felt a strong bond of solidarity and warmth with them when they were introduced on the stage. They were hailed by spontaneous cheering from the crowd.

By Manjula Parakot

A mass demonstration in cooperation with 30 other organizations, was staged on November 6th at 2.00 p.m., at Nathan Phillips Square (City Hall) in Toronto. An estimated 2,000 East Indians congregated, despite the chilly weather, to protest against the continued rascist attacks that they are being subjected to. Kuldip Singh Samra, Secretary of Shromani Sikh Society, summed up the objectives of the demonstration as follows:

1. To unite all East Indians, to exhibit our combined strength and to show forcefully our anger and concern towards the burning racial problem.
2. To make both the Canadian government and the Canadian public aware of the gravity of the situation - a situation that can erupt into an ugly national crisis, leaving behind deep scars for posterity.

The Action Committee Against Racism that was established to co-ordinate all arrangements, in conjunction with the Canadian Party of Labour, represented by Michael Smith, had designed slogans that were very appropriate for the demonstration. The ranged from "Defend yourself against racist attacks - Fight back." "Unite to defend our rights", "Canadian and immigrant workers unite" to "Against police repression - Fight back," "Remove police chief Adamson" "Create jobs not racism", "Stop racist deportation - Stop racist immigration policies," "Don't blame the immigrant - Blame the Racist Government"

Public anger seemed to be directed against:

1. The Government at all levels, whose spokesmen on various occasions had displayed a very lax attitude towards this problem, recoursing to tracing historical events of racism in Canada and complacently concluding that "now it is the turn of the East Indians"
2. Against the Metro Police force and its maligned Chief Adamson whose attitudes when confronted with cases of overt racism have been deliberately neglectful and absolutely unsympathetic - their motto "To Serve and To Protect" is beginning to reek of insincerity and absurdity. Should this state of affairs persist, the police force would become a target of ridicule by all and provide an incentive to all hoodlums to whimsically defy and openly break the law.

After a series of fiery speeches by spokesmen from the different orgnaizations, the demonstrators marched out of Nathan Phillips Square down University Avenue and up to Queen's Park. The air rang with protests such as "Chief Adamson - drop dead" or alternately, "Get out", "Toronto police - shame shame", "Create jobs not raicsm", "Racist attacks - fight back."

'Defend Our Rights Against Racist Attacks', 'Remove Adamson', etc. Despite the numbers and their emotions being on edge, the demonstration was very peaceful.

What results this staged protest will bring is hard to guess. We can hope for the best, but assuming that the indifferent attitude continues-to quote some of the speakers, "we would have to resort to the sword" or "we would have to fight hoodlums in the streets" or "we will take an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth" - for to qote one speaker "it is better to end up in jail than in the hospital and be crippled for life."

On the international level however, should the Canadian nation continue to ignore this grave problem at home, her smug efforts to champion the case of human rights in the United Nations will turn her into a laughing stock among other nations.

Shukla pleads guilty

By George Mathew

New Delhi: The former Information and Broadcasting Minister V.C. Shukla has pleaded guilty for many of the excesses committed by his ministry during the emergency while he was questioned by the Shah Commission although he was evasive on many complaints on which evidence was recorded by the Commission.

Mr. Shukla was called before the Commission which resumed its hearing on October 26 to probe into the misuse of power, subversion of lawful processes, misuse of authority, excesses and malpractices committed during the emergency.

Others who expressed regret over the incidents along with Mr. Shukla were the former Information and Broadcasting Ministry Secretary S.M.H. Burney, his deputy C.B. Jain and K.N. Prasad, Additional Secretary in the same Ministry.

Mr. Shukla confessed that he was responsible for the action taken against the playback singer Kishore Kumar. "It was a regrettable episode", he said when closely questioned by Justice J.C. Shah. Mr. Burney admitted that it was not ethical. Mr. Shah termed it as "high handed" and added "to me it appears to be a shocking thing."

The case before the Commission was that when the playback singer refused to participate in the All India Radio and Television programmes singing praise to the 20-point programme of the former Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, and the 5-point programme of her son, Sanjay Gandhi, Mr. Shukla ordered a ban on Kishore Kumar's songs on the AIR and TV for three months. He also issued orders to contact various gramaphone companies and request them to freeze all records of his songs. Steps to stop playing his songs by the BBC was also contemplated. Further a list of films then under production in which Kishore Kumar was to sing was to be obtained and steps taken not to release any raw stock of film and to see that censorship certificates were not issued to them.

In another admission Mr. Shukla said he ordered the replacement of the film "Waqt" by a more popular film "Bobby" on the Television on an evening when a mammoth election eve gathering of the opposition was to be addressed by leaders like Jayaprakash Narayan, Morarji Desai, Vijayalakshmi Pundit and Jagjivan Ram, among others, to keep the people away from attending the meeting.

It was also alleged that attempts were also made to damage the film "Waqt" to justify its substitution and "cover-up" the issue when the matter was reported in the Press. The mal-intention in the substitution with "Bobby" was announced at the opposition meeting the same evening.

Earlier, Mr. Shukla filed an application before the Commission stating that the appointment of the Commission was 'vitiated' for several reasons and requested that he be represented by counsel.

Dismissing the application Justice Shah observed that no one was being compelled to "assit" the Commission. If any person failed to turn up, the Commission would be free to draw a "legal inference."

Mr. Shukla admitted that he changed the recruitment rules to appoint three members of the Congress Party as part-time correspondents of All India Radio but denied that 'political affiliation' was a criteria in such appointment.

"The decision could create an impression" (on that lines), Mr. Shah commented.

Questioned on a testimony by an official that election posters of his brother S.C. Shukla and Mrs. Indira Gandhi were designed and printed by the Directorate of Audiovisual Publicity (DAVP) under his Ministry, Mr. Shukla said as far as he knew they were prepared by the All India Congress Committee.

He also denied that officials of the AIR and DAVP were used for translating the Congress manifesto into various Indian languages and said that the AIR Director who made this submission before the Commission was a "liar".

During the course of the questioning Mr. Shukla admitted that the "source" of the policy of "informal censorship" introduced after the announcement of elections was the former Prime Minister, Mrs. Gandhi.

He said the AIR did not broadcast a news item regarding the attack on his rival candidate from Raipur constituency at his instance, but added that the purpose was to avoid a chain of reactions and that he was against publicising violence.

Justice Shah then asked why the incident involving an attack on Sanjay Gandhi in Amethi was given wide publicity by the AIR.

He justified his order to weed out those with suspected "loyalty and reliability" from Samachar as it was meant to remove those employees who belonged to banned organisations. He also said that word "defection" was used by the AIR while reporting the resignation of Mr. Jagjivan Ram since he felt it was the right definition.

On the second day Mr. Shukla was questioned as to why he ordered that Government advertisements be released to pro-government newspapers and be denied to the critical ones.

Officials of his Ministry had testified before the Commission that newspapers and periodicals were categorised "friendly, neutral and hostile" on the basis of their attitude not to the Government, but to the Congress Party and its de facto head, Mrs. Indira Gandhi.

Mr. Shukla said the criteria for judging the newspapers was whether or not they supported the Government policy as enshrined in the Prime Minister's speech after the proclamation of emergency. "We may have applied the criteria and guidlines wrongly," he admitted.

He said he had recommended increased advertisement rates to a couple of newspapers.

Specific instances were brought out by the Commission where a Congress souvenir was allowed the rate of Rs. 2000/-per page instead of an earlier contract rate of Rs.1000/-and also where "Surya", a magazine edited by Mrs. Menaka Gandhi, wife of Sanjay Gandhi, was allowed a rate of Rs.4000/-per page, as against its entitled rate of Rs. 705.60. Amidst laughter from the audience Mr. Shukla said that he did not know who the publisher of "Surya" was.

Evidence before the Commission showed that the cost of Government advertisements increased from Rs. 1.42 crores in 1974-75 to Rs. 2.79 crores in 1976-77.

The Commission heard how strongarm methods were used by the government to force the merger of four independent news agencies into Samachar.

According to the case history, the decision to "restructure" the agencies viz the Press Trust of India (PTI), The United News of India (UNI), Hindustan Samachar (Hindi) and Samachar Bharati (Hindi) was taken at a meeting held in the room of the then Prime Minister.

In pursuance of this decision, pressure was mounted on the agencies by discontinuing subscription by All India Radio to all agencies, cutting of teleprinter lines and electricity and by demanding immediate payment of various amounts due to the Posts and Telegraphs for teleprinter lines.

These methods followed when the managements of PTI and UNI demurred over the merger.

Among those who deposed before the Commission were: Dr. A.R. Baji, Principal Information Officer, L. Dayal, the then Joint Secretary in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, P.C. Gupta, the then Chairman of PTI, G.G. Mirchandani, the then General Manager of UNI, C. Raghavan, the then Editor-in-Chief of PTI and others.

On the third day of consecutive questioning Mr. Shah cornered Mr. Shukla into admitting that forcible methods were used to achieve the merger of the four news agencies into Samachar.

"Am I right in describing the sequence in the following manner, Mr. Shah asked?

"On December 13, 1975 the Cabinet decided to use "other methods" to bring about the merger. These methods were gone through before January24, 1976. So it took one month and 11 days to complete the methods to induce, persuade, compel the agencies to join in this scheme of merger. Is that right?"

"Yes", Mr. Shukla replied.

The Commission was also told how an AIR correspondent was dismissed on verbal orders over the telephone for covering a speech by Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit.

A case sheet before the Commission says that AIR and TV were massively used to build up the image of Mrs. Gandhi and her son Sanjay Gandhi.

Journalists of Samachar who deposed before the Commission said that there were oral instructions to play down the news stories which were in favour of the Opposition Party and that they were not allowed to exercise their judgement on stories like the speeches of Mrs. Gandhi and Mr. Sanjay Gandhi. Some of the news stories submitted by them were even taken to the Minister (Mr. Shukla) or some one else outside the office of the Samachar for clearance by the then General Manager.

Indian carpets to replace Persian

New Delhi, Nov. 12 (Samachar) Indian-made carpets will shortly replace the world-famous Persian carpets in international market.

Iran, the traditional supplier of Persian carpets, are progressively vacating this line and a Swiss-based company, Arova Schaffhusen, belonging to the Favour Haberlein group of companies with about 100 associates and two dozen subsidiary companies in many countries, have entered into collaboration agreement with Modi carpet for lifting 75 percent of production of carpets for marketing all over the world. According to Mr. Heuber, Chairman of the Herberlein Group, the company had been marketing all over the world Persian carpets manufactured by artisans in Iran. Since that source was drying up, the company was to look for alternative sources of supply and found India as the best source.

According to S.K. Modi, Managing Director of Modi Carpets being established in the backward district of Rae-Bareily in Uttar Pradesh for manufacturing tufted carpets and carpet yarn, ipreliminary tests carried out through the collaborating company had found that the carpets proposed to be manufactured were equal in both quality and price to Persian carpets.

Addressing a press conference, Mr. Modi said that experts from Iran would be invited to provide the design for carpet. Asked why Indian motifs are not (not) used for the carpets, he explained that Persian carpets were well-known all over the world and by going in for the same motifs Indian product would have ready acceptance abroad.

1978 MOVIE GUIDE

Indian motion pictures for USA and Canada

136 pages of stories, synopsis, photographs, cast of characters, etc. of more than 100 movies in Hindi, Bengali, Gujarati, Telugu, Tamil, Kannada and Mulayalam.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

INDIAN FILMS

Community oriented persons are wanted to distribute our more than 60 films annually and our movie guide every year.

For details write or call

C-B ENTERPRISES

110 West 40 th Street

New York, N.Y.

10018.

(212) 840-2229 or (212) 354-0905

FREE FOR NEW IMMIGRANTS

In order to help the recent immigrants to settle down with minimum discomfort, The Canadian India Times has decided to send the paper free for three months to all landed immigrants who have stayed in Canada or USA for only less than two months. We expect to publish several articles and news items that will be of special interest to new immigrants.

Therefore if you are a recent arrival in North America on an immigrant visa fill in the following coupon and send it to us.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

CITY.....

DATE OF ARRIVAL.....

COUNTRY FROM WHICH CAME.....

OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND.....

Mrs.G

By Our Correspondent

New Delhi: The great Congr drama has come to an end, least for the time being, as requisition meeting of the A to elect her as the Congr President failed to click.

With the changed situation, anti-Indira camp has beco adament about a move for rapprochement. It has held the requisition be withdra unconditionally before any talks could begin.

The 'draft-Indira' gr submitted a letter for a requ tion meeting of the AICC to the Congress President. B mananda Reddi to step down favour of Mrs. Indira Gandh their leader Kamalapathi Trip to be forwarded to Mr. Redd They claimed that 411 A members out of a total of members have signed the requ tion.

Among reports that a numbe the signatoris have subseque withdrawn their signatures that many of the signatures w fake, Mr. Tripathi has decide continue his efforts for rapproachement rather than p sing for the requisition meeti Thus an imminent split of Congress Party has been avoi for the time being.

"I have requested my friend allow me to make my own eff before I submit the requisitio the Congress President." Tripathi said.

Meanwhile, at a pr

Desa to

In a broadcast over All I Radio, Prime Minister Mor Desai paid high tributes to calour of the five crewmen of ill-fated aircraft who sacrifi their lives to save him. He "one can never be more grat to them."

Thanking his well-wishe Prime Minister Desai re-de

Chinese

New Delhi, Nov. 15 (Samach Dr. Chou Hua-Keng, leader of Chinese delegation to the rece concluded world pediatrics gress here has said "we woul leaving New Delhi with goodwill and friendship of Indian people to the Chi people in order to further dev the traditional friendship bet our two peoples."

In an All India Radio broa Friday he said his deleg made many new friends o medical profession and ex ged experience with them.

Dr. Keng said: "Afte Congress we were invited to

Carter trip postponed

In a letter to President Sanjiva Reddy, President C has regretted that on accou compelling domestic reason had been obliged to postpon visit to India later this month

An official spokesman sa New Delhi that they were gr looking forward to Pres Carter's visit.

He said "we hope tha would have an early opport to welcome the President Mrs. Carter in our country.

to replace

n

place the world-famous Persian
rpets in international market.

Iran, the traditional supplier of
ersian carpets, are progressively
cating this line and a Swiss-
sed company, Arova Schaffhu-
n, belonging to the Favour
aberlein group of companies
ith about 100 associates and two
zen subsidiary companies in
any countries, have entered into
llaboration agreement with
odi carpet for filling 75 percent
production of carpets for
rketing all over the world.
cording to Mr. Hauber, Chair-
an of the Herbertein Group, the
mpany had been marketing all
er the world Persian carpets
nufactured by artisans in Iran,
nce that source was drying up,
e company will to look for
ternative sources of supply and
und India as the best source.

According to S.K. Modi,
Managing Director of Modi
arpets being established in the
ackward district of Rae-Bareilly
n Uttar Pradesh for manufactur-
ng tufted carpets and carpet
arn, preliminary tests carried
ut through this collaborating
ompany had found that the
arpets proposed to be man-
ufactured were equal in both
uality and price to Persian
arpets.

Addressing a press conference,
Mr. Modi said that experts from
ran would be invited to provide
he design for carpet. Asked why
ndian motifs are not (not) used
n the carpets, he explained that
Persian carpets were well-known
ll over the world and by going in
or the same motifs Indian produc
would have ready acceptance
broad.

GUIDE

pictures
Canada
nopsis, photographs,
, of more than
di, Bengali,
, Tamil,
alayalam.

★ ★

FILMS
er-ons are wanted to
o 60 films annually
nide every year.

or call
RISES
th Street
ork, N.Y.
018.
(212) 354-0905

Mrs.Gandhi suffers set back

By Our Correspondent

New Delhi: The great Congress drama has come to an end, at least for the time being, as the requisition meeting of the AICC to elect her as the Congress President failed to click.

With the changed situation, the anti-Indira camp has become adament about a move for impeachement. It has held that the requisition be withdrawn unconditionally before any such talks could begin.

The "draft-Indira" group submitted a letter for a requisition meeting of the AICC to ask the Congress President, Brahmananda Reddi to step down in favour of Mrs. Indira Gandhi so their leader Kamalapathi Tripathi to be forwarded to Mr. Reddi. They claimed that 431 AICC members out of a total of 657 members have signed the requisition.

Among reports that a number of the signatories have subsequently withdrawn their signatures and that many of the signatures were fake, Mr. Tripathi has decided to continue his efforts for impeachement rather than pressing for the requisition meeting. Thus an imminent split of the Congress Party has been avoided for the time being.

"I have requested my friends to allow me to make my own efforts before I submit the requisition to the Congress President," Mr. Tripathi said.

Meanwhile, at a press conference Morarji Desai said that during one of the meetings Mrs. Gandhi had with him after he became Prime Minister she told him that she would not come in the way if there was a reunification of the Congress (R) and Congress (O), the two factions which came into being after the 1969 split of the Congress Party. The Congress (O) has since merged with the Janata Party.

This has landed Mrs. Gandhi in yet another controversy. The anti-Indira faction in the Party has questioned her motive and said that she was not authorized to make any such move. Mr. Reddi, Mr. Chavan and others have denied any knowledge about a merger move.

BLACK FLAGS IN SOUTH

Mrs. Gandhi's visit to Tamil Nadu towards the end of October has resulted in violence in many parts of the state and also exposed the myth that the South was with her.

As she came to Guindy, near Madras, she faced a 5000-strong angry black-flag demonstrators. As the crowd turned violent, the police resorted to firing killing two persons and injuring hundreds of others. The demonstration was organised by the DMK and DK defying prohibitory orders.

M. Karunanidhi, former Chief Minister and President of the DMK and a number of his lieutenants were arrested.

As the news of the arrest spread there were hartal in many cities like Coimbatore, Thanjavur, Trichy and Mayavaram. Running trains and buses were subjected to heavy stoning. Demonstrators squatted on the railway track at Chengalpattu station where Mrs. Gandhi was to arrive.

Three bogies of the Quilon-Express and the engine and three bogies of an electric train were set ablaze at Saidapet.

The train carrying Mrs. Gandhi was stoned near Saidapet and many windows of the train were broken. Mrs. Gandhi who travelled with heavy police protection was however unharmed.

While Mrs. Gandhi's supporters held posters "India Needs Indira", the DMK and DK who organised the demonstration against the "fascist activities" during emergency carried posters with slogans "Murderer of Democracy Go Back."

Mrs. Gandhi who was on a two-day visit to the state could not address a Public meeting in Madras as the district authorities advised her not to enter the town because of the tense situation. She had to cancel the visit to some towns in the interior of the state for reasons of safety. She was prevented from entering Kanchipuram.

During her speeches Mrs. Gandhi justified the emergency in general admitting that mistakes and lapses had occured in its implementation.

Better Indo-Soviet relations

By George Mathew

New Delhi: Prime Minister Morarji Desai's six-day visit to the Soviet Union in October has brought the two nations "deeper and closer".

A joint communique issued at the end of the visit by Mr. Desai and Mr. Brezhnev stated that Indo-Soviet friendship "has stood the test of time and is not subject to transient considerations."

At a press conference on his return to the country Mr. Desai said that both the countries now had better understanding of each other and the relations between them "are deeper and closer."

Answering questions, the Prime Minister said that during his talks with the Soviet leaders in Moscow it was clear and well understood that India would not have relations with any country at the cost of other nations. India will not have any special relations with any country, but its ties will be cordial with all.

Ever since the Janata Govt. was voted to power, Moscow has been showing unusual haste to reiterate its abiding ties with India and to clear the impression that it had excessive commitment to Mrs. Gandhi in the light of its criticism of the Janata party during her regime. The visit to New Delhi of the Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko within weeks of the change of government and the Soviet initiative to see that the Indian Prime Minister visited Moscow before the impending visit of the U.S. President Carter to India are viewed in this context.

He was moved by the warmth and friendliness with which the Soviet people received him. Though it was dark and drizzling when he left Moscow, hundreds of people lined up throughout the route to the airport.

He said that a dialogue between the Soviet Union and the United States on the Indian Ocean was proceeding on hopeful lines. Both sides would gradually reduce their presence there in order to free the area from outside influence.

Mr. Desai's Moscow visit has opened a new chapter in the Indo-Soviet relations.

Cyclone in Tamil Nadu

Madras, Nov. 14: About 350 persons are feared dead following a cyclone that struck coastal areas of the Indian state of Tamil Nadu on Saturday, reports reaching here said Sunday.

The cyclone, sweeping in from the Bay of Bengal, hit the port town of Nagapattanam and surrounding areas, affecting thousands of families and devastating property and crops in the southeast India state's rice bowl.

Fishermen living and working along the Tamil Nadu coast were worst hit.

Flooded rivers and jungle streams in the Madurai district of Tamil Nadu were reported to have swept away about 300 persons. Others were reported to have died when houses collapsed.

The cyclone caused extensive breaches of main roads and railway tracks.

[Reuter]

Desai's tribute to crewmen

In a broadcast over All India Radio, Prime Minister Morarji Desai paid high tributes to the valour of the five crewmen of the ill-fated aircraft, who sacrificed their lives to save him. He said "one can never be more grateful to them."

Thanking his well-wishers Prime Minister Desai re-dedicated himself to the service of the nation.

The crew members were killed when the aircraft carrying the Prime Minister force-landed at a marshy paddy field near Jorhat in Assam on November 4. The Prime Minister escaped with minor bruises.

Chinese delegation

New Delhi, Nov. 15 (Samachar) Dr. Chou Hua-Keng, leader of the Chinese delegation to the recently concluded world pediatrics congress here has said "we would be leaving New Delhi with the goodwill and friendship of the Indian people to the Chinese people in order to further develop the traditional friendship between our two peoples."

In an All India Radio broadcast, Friday he said his delegation made many new friends of the medical profession and exchanged experience with them.

Dr. Keng said: "After the Congress we were invited to visit a few organisations of indigenous systems of medicine and modern medicine and were deeply impressed by their work."

He said his team also visited places of historical significance and enjoyed the rich cultural heritage of India. "These gave us a better understanding of the ancient civilisation of India."

"In the future we will have more opportunity to exchange experience with medical workers of India and other countries so as to further promote the health and friendship of peoples of the whole world."

Carter trip postponed

In a letter to President N. Sanjiva Reddy, President Carter has regretted that on account of compelling domestic reasons he had been obliged to postpone his visit to India later this month.

An official spokesman said in New Delhi that they were greatly looking forward to President Carter's visit.

He said, "we hope that we would have an early opportunity to welcome the President and Mrs. Carter in our country."

Indian help in oil exploration

New Delhi, Nov. 12 (Samachar) India will explore oil in Syria's South Palmyara Region.

The Industry Minister, George Fernandes, who disclosed this on his return from a 10-day visit to Syria and three other West Asian nations, did not give any details about the exploration but described it as a great leap forward.

South Palmayara is reputed to be an oil-rich region of Syria. Mr. Fernandes told Samachar. Describing the visit which took him to Kuwait, Jordan, Syria and Iraq highly fruitful.

No evidence of Aryan immigration

New Delhi, Nov. 14 (Samachar) There is no conclusive evidence of Aryan immigration into India from out side, according to Indian historians, linguists and archaeologists, who participated in the recent international seminar at Dus Ambe, the capital of Soviet Republic of Tadjikistan.

Dr. N.R. Banerjee, Director of the National Museum and a member of the Indian delegation told Samachar that Indian scholars made out this point at the seminar and the papers presented by them were very much appreicated.

LONDON. PIP. PIP.
PARIS. OUI. OUI.
FRANKFURT. JAWOHL.
ROME. SI. SI.
STOP IN ONE OF THESE CITIES FOR ONLY $50 EXTRA ON YOUR AIR-INDIA FLIGHT TO INDIA.

On 14-120 day fares.

See your travel agent or give us a ring
AIR-INDIA
WE'RE YOUR AIRLINE.

Toll-Free numbers: Continental U.S. 800-223-7776, N.Y. State 800-442-8115, in New York City 212-751-6200

THE CANADIAN
INDIA TIMES

(Published on the first and third Thursday of every month)

161 DALHOUSIE ST., OTTAWA, CANADA K1N 7C3

PHONE 235-2554

"Second Class Mail, Registration Number 1898"

EDITOR: Mrs. T. J. Samuel

REPRESENTATIVES:

TORONTO: Manjula Parakal - 275-2148

VANCOUVER: Sabe Singh 681-5792 Res. 681-5321 Office.

NEW DELHI George Mathew

Subscribers and advertisers who wish to contact us by mail are requested to write to Ottawa.

The views expressed through various articles, letters and news reports are not necessarily those of the editor.

Subscription Rates

CANADA AND U.S.A
Six Months $3.50
One Year $7.
Two years $12.

OTHER COUNTRIES:
One Year by Air Mail $16.

UNITY NEEDED

As reported elsewhere people of South Asian origin in Toronto, with the cooperation of other visible minority groups, held a successful public rally on November 6th. The rally has, we hope, helped to raise the awareness of Torontonians in general and the provincial and civic politicians in particular on the issues facing them in making work a multiracial and multicultural society.

The message did come out loud and clear. The visible minority groups in Toronto, of whom Indo-Canadians are a major part, will not accept passively the type of treatment accorded to them in the past. The police have failed to protect the visible minority groups and have not taken stern action in situations of racial conflict. The politicians have been insensitive to the plight of the visible minority groups. Some of the newspapers, in their effort to make money through sensationalism, fanned the fires of racism in Toronto.

The Indo-Canadians and other minority groups in Toronto should not remain silent after such a good performance in the form of the rally. They should pursue with vigour the avenues open to them especially with politicians. If the police continue to be indifferent, the politicians should be persuaded to correct the situation. Also some Indo-Canadians should try for political power. Even if they do not always win, they would have achieved three things. First they would have demonstrated their willingness to participate in the political process. Second, they would have made themselves more visible and in a positive way. Third, they would get an excellent opportunity to air their views before the public.

If the unity shown by the visible minority groups in Toronto in organising the rally can be extended to other areas as well, they will indeed do very well in future. Lack of unity has been a deep seated malaise among Indo-Canadians. We hope no increased external threat will be necessary to forge this unity and preserve it, once achieved.

Immigration Minister writes

To All Members of the House of Commons and Senators.

I am writing to inform you of my plans for adjusting the Immigration Status of a group of persons who are at present residing in Canada on Minister's Permits. Landed immigrant status, and in many cases immediate Canadian citizenship, will be authorized coincident with the proclamation as law of our new Immigration Act, now expected to take place about April 1st.

Over the past several years a number of prospective immigrants have been granted special authority to reside in Canada with their families despite the existence of a statutory medical prohibition which excluded them from permanent admission. Under the present Immigration Act these medical prohibitions were based on specific and often archaic medical provisions from which no discretionary waiver was available within the law. For humanitarian reasons, however, Minister's Permits were authorized to grant a temporary status to these individuals, generally the spouse or dependant child of a Canadian, to reside in Canada, and in most cases these Permits have been extended annually.

These individuals have become long-term residents of Canada while legislative antiquities have deprived them of the rights and privileges which they normally would have acquired some time ago. Many have suffered inconvenience in Canada due to their identification as "medically prohibited" while advancements in medical treatment and health care have long since rendered the original prohibition inappropriate in today's terms. As you know, our new Immigration Act takes the positive and modern approach of relating the current health of an individual to the danger which may be presented to public health or safety and the likelihood of an excessive demand being made on existing health or social services in Canada. As a result, many of those persons now in Canada on a Minister's Permit because of a medical prohibition will be eligible to receive landed immigrant status.

To ensure that these individuals, who number approximately 1,000, can take advantage of the provisions of our new Immigration Act as soon as it is proclaimed, a registration and examination program is being initiated immediately. My officials are now contacting these individuals to arrange counselling and a medical re-assessment. Upon the proclamation of the Act these persons, if their medical re-assessment has been favourable, will receive landed immigrant status. In many cases they will also be eligible to acquire Canadian citizenship as provision was made in the new Immigration Act that time spent in Canada under the authority of a Minister's Permit will count towards the residence period necessary for citizenship.

I am confident that the great majority of the persons who are examined will be granted landed immigrant status and will be successful in acquiring Canadian citizenship. There may, however, be a few individuals who will continue to be inadmissible to Canada due to their medical condition. Both I and my colleague, the Honourable John Roberts, who is responsible for Citizenship matters, are prepared to undertake a sympathetic review of each case where the person is not immediately successful in resolving his or her immigration status in Canada under this special program.

Yours sincerely,
Bud Cullen.

World Conference on Malayalam

By Our Correspondent

New Delhi: The first World Conference on Malayalam and the Development of Kerala was inaugurated by the Kerala Governor Mrs. Jothi Venkatachalem at 'Kairali Nagar' in Trivandrum on November 1, to coincide with the Kerala Day.

The Governor observed that Malayalees have reached all the nook and corners of the world in search of employment. More than 25 per cent of the passports issued in India went to Malayalees.

As a result of the exodus of Malayalees into the World, they have imported the culture from different nations to Kerala. They have attracted many scholars of the world to do research on Kerala and its traditions.

Presiding over the 7-day conference the Kerala Chief Minister, A.K. Antony, said that the government would do its best to solve the problems of Malayalees abroad.

Malayalam would be the state language in the next five years. At a time when thousands of Malayalees are going abroad, the idea to organise such a conference was most appropriate, he added.

The Kerala University, which is sponsoring the conference, called it a world conference as it claimed that Malayalees' exodus to every part of the world had made Malayalam an international language.

For centuries Kerala had been attracting other races and cultures, now Kerala had reserved the trend and its people were going abroad. While foreigners came to Kerala for trade and conquest, Keralites went abroad for jobs.

The conference, the first of its kind has brought together Malayalees and foreign scholars for an exchange of experience and for laying down foundations for future development.

To coincide with the Conference, an exhibition has also been organised to project Malayalam, its literature, culture and art. Kerala has acquired the first position among the Indian states in many respects.

The shamiana at Kairali Nagar was decorated with classical paintings and poems depicting the rich heritage of Kerala's language, culture and tradition.

A group of Congress leaders led by Mr. Antuley and V.P. Sathe presenting to Kamlapati Tripathi the signed list by 311 AICC members requisitioning AICC meeting for electing Mrs. Indira Gandhi as President of the Indian National Congress.

Middle East relations

New Delhi, Nov. 13 (Samachar) India has bagged a large number of prestigious assignments in the Middle East indicating a significant breakthrough in the industrial and economic relations with the countries in the region.

The Industry Minister who recently visited Libya, Kuwait, Jordan, Syria and Iraq as a special emissary of the Prime Minister Morarji Desai told newsmen that as a result of his discussions with leaders of these countries India would be executing several new projects in these countries. The cooperation would be in the fields of oil exploration, electrification projects, agricultural projects, shipping, petro-chemicals, steel industry, shipping and hotels. Information had been received since his return that Libya authorities had accepted India's bid for construction of nine roads at a cost of about Rs.13 crores.

In the coming weeks and months, Mr. Fernandes said, there would be a constant flow of experts from both sides for follow up action. The ministers of the countries he visited would also be visiting India in the near future.

In Iraq, Mr. Fernandes said, India had made a bid for construction of grains silos worth about Rs 50 crores. Iraq engineers were expected to visit India to study the progress made by India in this field. Several other projects would be discussed at the forth coming meeting of the Indo-Iraq joint commission.

Mr. Fernandes said the memorandum of understanding signed in Libya covered Indian participation in railroad construction cement project, foundry and forging project, washing and spinning of wool and cattle feed industry. He also discussed in Libya, cooperation in rural and urban electrication schemes, construction and management of hotels and iron ore pelletisation. There was also the possibility of putting up a joint venture pelletisation project in India for the steel mill in Libya.

Mr. Fernandes said the new projects would help the Indian industries both in the public and private sectors. The small scale sector would also benefit. The technical manpower in India could be made use of by the Middle East countries.

Second satellite

(Samachar): Work on India's second satellite is progressing on schedule.

The "satellite for earth observations, "SEO as it is called will be launched from the Soviet Union toward the end of next year", they said.

A Soviet delegation of space scientists recently visited Bangalore where the satellite is under construction. It will later have to be taken to the Soviet Union for mating tests with the launching rocket.

Desai

By Chander

Most Indians, except M
and a few prohibition
know that it would be e
difficult, if not impos
enforce prohibition in In

However, if the prime
does succeed in having
and persuade the sta
ministers to declare pro
he would be landing the
in trouble.

First of all, there is the
of loss of revenue to the
Rs 520 crore. Finance
H.M. Patel has already
somewhat deviously, e
his perplexity as to h
government will be able
such a staggering shortfa

It is not just a question
revenue which in itself
staggering and has been
ing considerably. It h
estimated to be about
crore in 1976-77 as com
Rs 254.43 crore in 1972-7
it is doubtful if the
would be able to bear thi
is even more doubtful
the state exchequers will
to provide adequately
expenses involved in e
prohibition.

Of course, loss of revenu
the only argument agai
hibition. There are man
and some of them weigh
the financial implications

The first one that
comes to mind is the mech
enforcement.

In a country where th
commonplace laws are
with impunity can hardly
make prohibition a succe

One case in point
largescale violation of
rules. A police force wh
obviously incapable of e
even the simplest traffic
hardly be expected to ta
numerous violations of
tion laws and various
tices likely to result there

For example, makin
liquor is already an offen
the law. But precious li
been done to check this s
Indeed, scores of illegal
continue to produce ga
"hooch" every day with
ity.

Everyone knows, except
the Prime Minister,
policy of prohibition in
state when he was chief
was a total disaster.
Bombay and in suburbs,
illicit, adulterated and g
was the easiest thing to
fact, there were scores o
in posh residential areas
slums where it was ever
under the very nose of t
And there have been
where even the law e
were not beyond havi
"swig."

The upshot of the who
and its shabby, frequen
rupt, implementation was
pious government, unmi
the loss of revenue, failed
the "unholy" habit of d
Indeed, according to all
accounts, the policy had,
ingly, encouraged the s
this habit among all cl
people, the rich, the p
young and the old.

As in the case of the
States where prohibiti
enforced earlier in the ce
Bombay too there was a
ation of minor and
"gangs" who started th
tection rackets" and g
branched off into smugg

Desai's obsession

By Chander Mehra

Most Indians, except Mr. Desai and a few prohibition fanatics, know that it would be extremely difficult, if not impossible, to enforce prohibition in India.

However, if the prime minister does succeed in having his way and persuade the state chief ministers to declare prohibition, he would be landing the country in trouble.

First of all, there is the question of loss of revenue to the extent of Rs 520 crore. Finance Minister R.M. Patel has already, though somewhat deviously, expressed his perplexity as to how the government will be able to meet such a staggering shortfall.

It is not just a question of loss of revenue which in itself is quite staggering and has been increasing considerably. It has been estimated to be about Rs. 450 crore in 1976-77 as compared to Rs 254.43 crore in 1972-73. While it is doubtful if the economy would be able to bear this loss, it is even more doubtful whether the state exchequers will be able to provide adequately for the expenses involved in enforcing prohibition.

Of course, loss of revenue is not the only argument against prohibition. There are many more, and some of them weightier than the financial implications.

The first one that naturally comes to mind is the mechanics of enforcement.

In a country where the most commonplace laws are violated with impunity can hardly hope to make prohibition a success.

One case in point is the rampant violation of traffic rules. A police force which is so obviously incapable of enforcing even the simplest traffic rules can hardly be expected to tackle the numerous violations of prohibition laws and various malpractices likely to result therefrom.

For example, making illicit liquor is already an offence under the law. But precious little has been done to check this scourge. Indeed, scores of illegal **bhattis** continue to produce gallons of "hooch" every day with impunity.

Everyone knows, except perhaps the Prime Minister, that his policy of prohibition in Bombay state when he was chief minister was a total disaster. All over Bombay and in suburbs, liquor - illicit, adulterated and genuine - was the easiest thing to get. In fact, there were scores of places in posh residential areas and in slums where it was even served under the very nose of the law. And there have been instances where even the law enforcers were not beyond having a "swig."

The upshot of the whole policy and its shabby, frequently corrupt, implementation was that the pious government, unmindful of the loss of revenue, failed to curb the "unholy" habit of drinking. Indeed, according to all available accounts, the policy had, unwittingly, encouraged the spread of this habit among all classes of people, the rich, the poor, the young and the old.

As in the case of the United States where prohibition was enforced earlier in the century, in Bombay too there was a proliferation of minor and major "gangs" who started the 'protection rackets' and gradually branched off into smuggling, not only of liquor but other contraband materials.

The result has been that, even after prohibition was scrapped, the smugglers and adulterators have come to stay and have been permitted to become a "sort of permanent blot on India's fair landscape." And the single most important cause for the rise of smuggling was Mr. Desai's obsessive zeal about enforcing prohibition.

If the prohibition is enforced on a countrywide scale, the results would undoubtedly be the same as in Bombay then and in the US much earlier.

The illegal "distilleries" will spring up again, the protection rackets will re-emerge and corruption will increase. While the racketeers will fill their coffers, the exchequer will be deprived of a lot of revenue.

The biggest casualty, apart from national discipline which is already at a premium, would perhaps be the tourism industry. India's tenth largest foreign exchange earner. It must be realised that in the tourist-generating countries, prohibition is an anathema and "dry" days are a curse. Thus, even a mention of prohibition, leave aside its enforcement, acts as an inhibiting factor on a prospective tourist. No doubt many of the restrictions will not be applicable to foreigners. But they would certainly be inconvenienced for want of proper bars.

Thus, if and when total prohibition is enforced, one should expect a considerable decline in earnings from tourism. Coupled with loss of excise, the total could amount to a staggering figure which the economy may not be able to bear at all.

One also hopes that the government has taken into consideration the plight of thousands of people who earn their livelihood from the liquor industry, directly as employees of distilleries, breweries, hotels and bars and indirectly from the ancillary industries.

No one denies that drinking is a bad habit and must be curbed. But so are many other habits, including over-eating and producing too many children. And it is quite likely that just as coercion in family planning had had disastrous consequences for Mrs. Gandhi's government, compulsion in prohibition may boomerang on Mr. Desai's.

Thus, the government would do well to give up the idea of total prohibition. What is needed is not compulsion but persuasion.

NPA Feature Service

Koirala to negotiate

New Delhi, Nov. 12 (samachar) B.P. Koirala, former Nepalese Prime Minister has expressed his willingness to negotiate with the king of Nepal on defusing the political situation without any preconditions.

He, however, added in an informal talk with newsmen that he was not in a position to anticipate whether such negotiations would be held on his return to Nepal.

Mr. Koirala made these remarks after a dinner hosted in his honour by the Janata Party President, Chandra Shekhar, which was attended by the Union Home Minister, Charan Singh, and several cabinet ministers and ministers of state of the government of India.

Educate the young on immigrants ...[2]

By John Samuel Ph.D.
Trustee,
Ottawa Board of Education

Paper presented at the Conference on Canadian Immigration Policy and the Third World Community at Regina, October 21-23, 1977.

[Continued from the last issue]

Our educational system has made no efforts to prepare our children to feel comfortable in a multicultural and multiracial society. In our schools, unfortunately, we have often been teaching prejudice. For example, a content analysis of social studies text books in Ontario revealed that, "Prejudice still manifests itself in textbooks, but because it has become less respectable it is more sutble. Immigrants may no longer be called 'shiftless and vicious' but there are still instances where they are referred to as 'a problem' or 'a swarm'. [**Teaching Prejudice**]. Often negative terms such as "fanatical", "fierce", "superstitious" and "hostile" predominated in reference to groups such as Canadian Indians, Moslems, and Negroes and positive terms such as "devoted" "great" or "just" predominated in reference to groups such as Christians and jews. History texts in British Columbia says a report in the Globe and Mail make "no mention of Chinese immigration to build the railroad, nor the anti-Chinese riots of 1907, nor that a federal election issue 1938 was whether to allow the Orientals to vote". Is it surprising therefore, when the numbers of the visible minority groups increased in these provinces, there arose a "problem" of racism?

The product of such an educational system when exposed to the media, learns very little that is positive on the part of the immigrant. Though not always deliberate and intentional, the media in its search for news worthiness, i.e. sensationalism, are somewhat insensitive to the problems such senseless sensationalism generates.

Imagine the plight of an immigrant who comes to Canada. He is asked to adapt, adjust, integrate and even assimilate. The onus is on him, since he is the one who came to Canada.

One may justifiably ask, should the sole burden of integrating be on the immigrant? Should not the host society show some interest in the newcomer's conerns, customs and culture? Movements such as Australia's Good Neighbour Movement to welcome immigrants and make them feel at home may be worthy of emulation.

However, the predeminant role in this respect will have to be played by the schools since they are the formal means by which a society transmits its knowledge, skills, language and culture from one generation to the next. Furthermore as a Borough of York School Board report said, "because schools play a central role in imparting knowledge and forming attitudes, they are the most logical place to dispel ignorance, combat harmful stereotyping and eventually eradicate discrimination and racism."

It might be asked, why do we need that type of education in areas where there is no such problem? The answer is simple: "Prevention is better than cure". If we can equip our children through our schools with sufficient information on the nature of our cultural mosaic (rainbow, choir, symphony orcehstra, tapestry, flower garden or what have you), they will be able to adopt a more enlightened, rather than a blind, attitude towards the multiracialism reality of our country.

One could compare prejudice and discrimination to an iceberg that thrives in the utter cold climate of ignorance. If we can bring down the sunshine of knowledge, the iceberg may melt away.

It was the lack of that kind of knowledge that activated our society during the 2nd World War to forcibly remove from the West coast Canadians of Japanese origin, so well described in the recent book Years of Shame, Years of Sorrow. Do we, as a nation, need anymore skeletons in our cupboard?

It is the lack of such education that leads to incidents such as racial attacks on visible minority groups in the subways of Toronto and the lumber mills of British Columbia.

It is the lack of such education that shows in name calling, making the minorities the butt of cruel and often obscene jokes, which leads to physical clashes between people.

It is the absence of such education that is responsible for the poor image of many immigrant groups in Canada resulting in low social status, discrimination whether subtle or blatant, overt or covert, in hiring or housing.

The need for such education is quite imperative since many of the children born to visible minority gorups will soon be adults and they will not be prepared to accept a second class citizenship status to which some of their parents got resigned to. The parents often compare their life here with what was left behind in their former countries and adopt an attitude that, on the whole, they are better off in Canada. The generation born and brought up here has no such comparisons to make and, therefore, if insurmountable barriers are thrown in their way towards realizing their legitimate goals due to prejudice and discrimination, their reaction would be very sharp and it would be disruptive to our social fabric. If I sound like one who is concerned, the fact of the matter is, I am.

Since education is a provincial matter, the initiative has to come from the province and, of course, from the school boards. In Ontario at least two Toronto area school boards have come up with propsals to provide that kind of education. The school boards are: Toronto and the Borough of York. The proposals developed may be roughly grouped into the following areas:

1) **Teachers** The teachers form a very strategic sector of our society. "The teacher plays a vital role in fostering the acceptance of cultural diversity, a Draft Report of the Work Group on Multiculturalism in the Borough of York suggests. The Report recommends that "only applicants sensitive to cultural diversity should be recommended for hiring", and that "the staff should reflect the multi-ethnic composition of society. Therefore, we must contrive to attract, hire and promote good educators from many backgrounds". The Toronto Board of Education Work Group on Multiculturalism recommended, "... hiring practices for all teachers to include exploration of the applicant's (a) attitude and sensitivity to our culturally diverse school population (b) ability and willingness to communicate with parents in the local school communities..."

Other recommendations include instituting workshops to familiarize teachers with the social structure, customs, values and education techniques of ethnic groups as well as courses in minority culture for teacher training program.

2) **Curriculum** The sins committed in this important areas are both of commission - prejudiced remarks as earlier mentioned in Ontario textbooks; and of omission - as cited in the history texts of British Columbia. The remedial measures suggested are continuing curriculum review and development by provincial education ministries and school boards with a view to eliminating prejudicial material and to include material that gives recognition to the contributions of the various cultural groups to the historical and cultural development of Canada.

3) **Programs** "The school", says the Toronto Board of Education report, "should develop methods of visibly demonstrating to the community at large their commitment to the concept of multiculturalism". For example, it is suggested to organize a festival of cultures in schools. Teaching the minority languages, use of ethnic associations and media as educational resources, orientation programs for school children etc. are also suggested.

4) **General climate** As pointed out by the Work Group on Multiculturalism in the Borough of York, "An important goal of each school should be to develop a climate in which mutual trust and confidence enables pupils, parents, teachers and principals to accept, appreciate and learn from each other. The creation of such an educational climate involves a subtle combination of attitudes and practices." Schools should be encouraged to conduct seminars on human rights, recommends the Work Group on Multiculturalism in the Borough of York. "An atmosphere must be provided where all students are helped to understand that being different connotes neither superiority nor inferiority."

Such an atmosphere is lacking in a school system where a group of students because of their cultural backgrounds or visibility are mistreated. To quote from a report of a work group on multiculturalism in the Borough of York in Toronto, "... incidents of a racial or ethnic nature, such as name-calling, teasing, or prejudicial jokes, which occur within the jurisdiction of the school, should not be tolerated."

We, as a nation, are at crossroads now. With Levesque in Quebec, we need to develop ways and means of encouraging mutual understanding and trust between the various ethnic-cultural groups in our country so as to enable us to develop a society that is productive, progressive and peaceful. Education is the key to developing such a society. And let us begin with our Schools.

Indo-German cooperation

New Delhi, Nov. 13 (Samachar) West Germany has agreed to step up cooperation with India in the field of science and technology.

A three-member delegation led by Dr. Volker Hauff, parliamentary Secretary of West Germany's ministry for research and technology, is here to hold discussions on further cooperation in science and technology.

The delegation held discussions Wednesday with Industry Ministry George Fernandez, Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister V. Shankar and secretary to the department of science and technology Dr. A. Ramachandran.

An approach towards race relations

community issue paper on race relations in the school

I. FORMS OF RACIAL PREJUDICE AND DISCRIMINATION

Racial prejudice and discrimination takes many forms:

It can be obvious; that is individuals or groups can take deliberate actions which are meant to demean or put down others because of their physical characteristics such as colour of skin.

It can be concealed; that is individuals or groups express it through the attitudes they assume, or their acceptance of racial myths and stereotypes as the basis of dealing with people of minority racial groups.

It can be individual; that is, one person can display his/her prejudice more or less openly to another, or it can be mixed so firmly into the culture of a majority race as a means of continuing the domination and subordination of minorities that it is difficult for members of the majority to see it.

There is evidence of all these forms of racial prejudice and discrimination in schools, as there is in the rest of Canadian society.

QUESTIONS:

For immediate action:

a. Should the schools deal only with obvious incidents of racism such as name-calling among students, physical attacks, inconsistent discipline, and other openly prejudiced actions?
b. Can you suggest methods schools might adopt to deal with overt racial incidents between teacher and student, between student and student, between the administration on the one hand and teachers and/or students on the other?

For long-term action:

a. Should the schools also try to provide conditions which help individuals (Board employees and students) to change their racial attitudes?
b. Can you suggest methods schools and/or the Board might adopt to develop these conditions?

II. CURRICULUM AND PROGRAM

Some of the books and audio-visual materials used in schools today are prejudiced toward minority races, either through the language used to describe these races, thorugh the obvious acceptance of racial stereotypes as scientific fact, or by not including favourable information about the achievements of minorities.

The Toronto Board is reviewing textbooks and other material in order to identify those which contain obvious bias against minorities. The Board has also adopted the policy of including in the curriculum the contributions made by various cultures and races to (a) Canadian, (b) Continental, (c) world history and development.

QUESTIONS:

a. Should prejudicial material be withdrawn automatically from classrooms?
b. If great literature is found to contain racial bias, how can it be handled appropriately?

III. RACE RELATIONS AND ATTITUDES

Some approaches which have been suggested to assist in changing attitudes about races are:

a. to include discussion of race in the classroom to help correct racial myths and stereotyping;
b. to include in the curriculum (social science, history, literature, etc.) information which will tell students of the contributions made by racial minorities to Canadian and world history and development;
c. to provide in-service training in mixed race relations for teachers and administrators to help them look at their own acceptance of racial myths and stereotypes.

QUESTION:

Are there other approaches you can suggest?

IV. RACE AND SCHOOL COMMUNITY RELATIONS

questions:

a. Apart from the school system, how can the community help prepare children for life in a multiracial society?
b. What can parents do specifically to assist their children to develop healthy relationships with people of other races and cultures?

Minority parents often see schools as unapproachable institutions which do not respond to their anxiety about race relations.

QUESTIONS:

a. How responsive are schools to special concerns which racial minority people bring to their attention?
b. Do they play down or disregard concerns about race relations?
c. Do they make significant attempts to resolve conflicts and to provide a healthy racial climate?

The Toronto Board of Education has favoured community involvement in schools and has given positive support to the development of a variety of school community groups (e.g. Home and School Associations, Parent Advisory Committees, School Community Councils, etc.) So far, not all groups in the community are taking part, especially the visible minorities.

QUESTIONS:

a. Do existing school community groups provide a good way (i) of communication between the community and the schools (ii) of parent involvement in the schools?
b. Have Parents' groups been able to influence school or board policies?

One suggestion which has been made to increase participation by visible minorities in school - community groups is to hold meetings of specific ethnic or racial groups to discuss their particular worries. Another is that some meetings should be held outside of the schools in places where parents feel at ease, e.g. community centres, church halls etc.

QUESTION:

What other alternatives can you suggest?

Four visible minorities have set up Liaison Committees with the Toronto Board. They are: Native People, Koreans, People of South Asian Origins, and Blacks. The Liaison Committees discuss a range of issues related to the education of their children, help their communities to deal with conflict in the schools, etc.

QUESTIONS:

a. Did you know that the concerns of particular communities can be brought to the Board's attention this way?
b. Should communities set up local mini-Liaison Committees as well on: i) an area basis; ii) a school basis; iii) a family of schools basis?
c. How important do you think it is to the community that schools pay attention to the needs of racial minorities?
d. In general, what role can the community play in making the school system sensitive to the importance of good race relations.

V. ASSESSMENT, EVALUATION AND PLACEMENT

One effect of racism is to deprive a group of equal treatment and to misrepresent that group as a problem. The group then tends to be blamed for its own condition, which in turn confirms prejudiced people in their racist theories. Many minority groups see the evaluation and assessment procedures of the Board in this light. They see the result by the large numbers of visible minority students in low level school programs. They feel their children are being deprived of equal educational opportunities, which prevents them from realizing their potential. This in turn is often seen by the majority group as proof of specific negative racial characteristics.

In its attempts to respond to the problem of students' unequal access to educational opportunity, the Toronto Board has developed booster (subject upgrading) programs at both elementary and secondary levels.

QUESTIONS:

a. Are there other programs and/or practices the Board might try to prevent the spread of unequal treatment?
b. What can the Board do to assess students more fairly?
c. How can ethnic communities help the Board ensure equal educational opportunities?

VI. VALUES

Some racially prejudiced people involved in education feel that the minority student has nothing to offer Canadian society, either now or in the future, unless the school is able to make him/her fit the Canadian pattern.

QUESTIONS:

a. To what degree, and in what ways, can schools transmit "Canadian" values?
b. What impact does this have on minority students?

VII. COMPOSITION OF SCHOOL STAFFS

An issue which is being discussed at present is the extent to which teachers and other educational personnel should reflect the ethnic/racial composition of the schools.

QUESTIONS:

a. Do you think that the racial background of teachers sould be the same as that of the students?
b. Should the Toronto Board initiate programs to make staffing patterns more reflective of particular school populations (e.g. more Chinese teachers in schools with numerous Chinese students) or of the racial makeup of the city as a whole?

VIII. EXTRA CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES

One issue centers on the subject of ethnic or national clubs in secondary schools. One argument is that ethnic clubs isolate races from each other and encourage racial/ethnic exclusivity. Another is that it gives strength and confidence to students and helps them to survive better in a multiracial setting.

Indo-Mauritius communique

New Delhi, Nov. 16 (Samachar): India and Mauritius have welcomed the talks between the United States and the Soviet Union on mutual arms limitation in the Indian Ocean "as a first step towards making the Indian ocean a zone of peace."

In a joint communique issued Saturday at the end of the five-day visit of the Prime Minister of Mauritius, Sir Seewoosagar Ramgoolam, to India, the two countries also expressed their disappointment towards the establishment of a new international economic order. Emphasising the validity and importance of nonalignment, the two countries welcomed the success achieved in solving problems and differences through bilateral negotiations between the countries of the south Asian region.

According to the communique, the discussions between the two countries included a review of developments of recent international events, particularly the situation in southern Africa, the Indian Ocean area and the bilateral relations between them.

Sir Seewoosagar referred to the change of Government in India and remarked, "government changes but people remain the same".

He said, "our forefathers who had left India for Mauritius had promoted Indian culture, language and a common civilisation.

Sir Seewoosagar said that he had brought greetings from the government and people of his country. Welcoming him, Mr. Desai said that the friendship between the two countries was always deep and nothing would change this.

QUESTIONS:

a. Should those clubs be permitted to be racially exclusive?
b. Should schools encourage the formation of such groups?
c. What do you see as the proper aims of such groups?

Some conflicts have arisen in schools about interracial dating.

QUESTIONS:

a. Should school personnel become involved in matters of this nature?
b. If so, how?
c. Is advice and counsel on such matters the sole responsibility and right of parents?

Some ethnic and/or racial minorities play games which are not commonly known in Canada, e.g. netball, field hockey, cricket, etc.

Would the scholl's inclusion of these sports in its athletic program help the development of healthy relations between groups?

Indo-Iraq commission

New Delhi, Nov. 15 (Samachar): India has assured Iraq fullest support in matters relating to economic and technical cooperation at the fourth session of the Indo-Iraq joint commission.

Additional secretary in the ministry of external affairs, R. Bhandari who is leading the Indian delegation said that both countries had almost identical approach to all questions of bilateral cooperation. He recalled that Minister of Industry, Mr. George Fernandes, who recently visited Iraq as Prime Minister Morarji Desai's special envoy, had a very successful mission.

Operation Lifestyle

Lifestyle is protection against disease. When travelling outside Canada, check to see what shots you need against certain contagious diseases. Every country has different entry regulations and they are often revised.

CANADA PREMIERE IN OTTAWA FOR
MUGHAL—E—AZAM
DILIP KUMAR, MADHUBALA, PRITHVI RAJ KAPOOR
ON
Sat. Dec. 3rd. at 6:00 p.m.
Sun Dec. 4th at 11:30 p.m. & 3:30 p.m.
Place: Chemistry Auditorium, Univ. of Ottawa
For Further Information Call 820-5555
The most long awaited movie of all time is at last here for the first time in North America in 16 m.m. and 35 m.m. with English subtitles.

THE MOST LONG AWAITED MOVIE OF ALL TIME IS AT LAST COMING FOR THE FIRST TIME IN N. AMERICA VERY SOON IN 16MM & 35MM WITH ENGLISH SUB-TITLES

Released by
R.K. FILMS INC.
1603-61, Richview Road, Islington, Toronto (Ont) M9A 4M8
TEL: (416) 245-3759
Another great movie of world famous Satyajit Ray's "KAPURUSH-MAHAPURUSH" in Hindi with English sub-titles in 16mm is available for immediate release.

Films

JUKTI TAKKO AAR GAP
[Bengali]
Written and directed by
Ritwik Ghatak

The very name of the la
director fires the imagina
Calcutta's budding revolu
ies. They were agog at th
public release of Ritwik G
last film Jukti Takko Aar
(Reasoning, Arguing and
ping) produced in 1974
tremendous response thi
received, shows that no
Ritwik has a greater in
that Ritwik alive. His
films, though stamped
garde, were commercially
cessful, nor was he, fo
reason, a director sought a
producers.

From 1949, Ritwik Ghat
associated with Indian P
Theatre Association wh
produced some of his own
He was supposed to be a
intellectual. But perhaps he
to make the ideology, h
which may be the reason
got frustrated and turn
alcoholic. For a time, he s
from schizophrenia.

In a way, the film Jukti
Aar Gappo is autobiogra
Its protagonist is a disillu
leftist intellectual who ha
been in a lunatic asylum
conjugal relation between
iha Bagchi, the hero, and
Durga is torn asunder and
leaves her husband for eve
her little son Satya. She ge
as a school teacher in a
town, to live with her son
school quarters. While le
Durga warns her husband
try to meet her again. Aft
leaves, a young girl
Bangabala, a helpless vic
East Bengal, comes to Ni
for shelter. By that time,
been evicted from his
house for non payment. H
his last asset, a ceiling fa
some liquor and accompa
Bangabala and one
admirers, an unemployed
ecr, takes to the road.

Then starts the random
ancy. They are joined by
unemployed teacher f
village. They wander every
Nikantha drinking from hi
now and then. The film
with isolated sequences
in and fading out witho
seeming purpose. One se
shows a hypocritical rabb
ing leader; another a
revolutionary writer; yet
flashes back Nilkantha's p
tal love episode, and so on
stage, Nilkantha decides
his wife but insists that
them go together on foo
before reaching the dest
the party halts in the cotta
artisan making masks
chhou dance. Here the a
is presented with a long se
of the dance depicting th
against Ravana.

Nilkantha finally meets
Durga, Satya, his son,
happy seeing his fathe
Durga appears displease
tells her husband rather
that he will have to lea
quarters after the meal. Ni
replies that he will spe
night in the nearby sal jun
requests Durga to meet hi
early morning with some f
with Satya; he wants
Satya's face in the glow
dawn.

In the jungle we see
and most exciting episod
film. Here Nilkantha finds
of armed extremists awa
encounter with the Indian
The rebels ask Nilkantha
the place, but he refu
accede to their request. N
and an extremist then
themselves in an irr
Marxist-Leninist argume
kantha quotes Lenin to
imperialism is moribund
lism. The extremist reto

ommunique

...sessions between the two ...ries included, a review of ...opments of recent inter... ...al events, particularly the ...ion in southern Africa, the ...n Ocean area and the ...al relations between them.

...speechwriter referred to this ...e of Government in India ... remarked, "governments ...ges but people remain the ...

... said, "our forefathers who ...ft India for Mauritius had ...ried Indian culture, langua... and a common civilization.

...woosagar said that he had ...ght greetings from the ...rnment and people of his ...ntry. Welcoming him, Mr. ... said that the friendship ...een the two countries was ...s deep and nothing would ...ge this.

...-Iraq commission

...Delhi, Nov. 15 (Samachar): ... have assured Iraq full co... ...ion in matters relating to ...omic and technical coopera... at the fourth session of the ...Iraq joint commission.

...Additional secretary in the ...stry of external affairs, R. ...dari who is leading the ...n delegation said that both ...ries had almost identical ...ws on all questions of ...eral cooperation. He recalled ... Minister of Industry, Mr. ...ge Fernandes, who recently ...ted Iraq as Prime Minister ...ra Desai's special envoy. ... very successful mission.

Operation Lifesaver

...ible is protection ... ...st disease. When travel... ...outside Canada, check ...e what shots you need ...ist certain inoculations. ...ries. Every country has ...rent entry regulations ... they are often revised.

... FOR ...AZAM ...THVI RAJ KAPOOR

...m. ...of Ottawa ...

...at last here for the first ...35 m.m. with English

...TED MOVIE OF ...OMING FOR THE ...CA VERY SOON ...GLISH SUB-TITLES ...S

...-AZAM

...INC. ...oronto (Ont). M9A 4M8 ...3759 ...famous Satyajit Ray's ... in Hindi with English ...for immediate release

Films

JUKTI TAKKO AAR GAPPO (Bengali)
Written and directed by Ritwik Ghatak

The very name of the late film director fires the imagination of Calcutta's budding revolutionaries. They were agog at the first public release of Ritwik Ghatak's last film Jukti Takko Aar Gappo (Reasoning, Arguing and Gossiping) produced in 1974. The tremendous response this film received shows that no more Ritwik has a greater influence than Ritwik alive. His earlier films, though stamped avant-garde were commercially unsuccessful, nor was he, for that reason, a director sought after by producers.

From 1949, Ritwik Ghatak was associated with Indian People's Theatre Association where he produced some of his own plays. He was supposed to be a marxist intellectual. But perhaps he failed to make the ideology his own, which may be the reason why he got frustrated and turned an alcoholic. For a time, he suffered from schizophrenia.

In a way, the film Jukti Takko Aar Gappo is autobiographical. Its protagonist is a disillusioned ex-intellectual who had once been in a lunatic asylum. The conjugal relation between Nilkantha Bagchi, the hero, and his wife Durga is torn asunder and Durga leaves her husband for ever with her little son Satya. She gets a job as a school teacher in a small town to live with her son in the school quarters. While leaving, Durga warns her husband not to try to meet her again. After she leaves, a young girl named Bangabala, a helpless victim of East Bengal, comes to Nikantha for shelter. By that time, he has been evicted from his rented house for non-payment. He sells his last asset, a ceiling fan, buys some liquor and accompanied by Bangabala and one of his admirers, an unemployed engineer, takes to the road.

Then starts the random journey. They are joined by an old unemployed teacher from a village. They wander everywhere, Nikantha drinking from his bottle now and then. The film bristles with isolated sequences moving in and fading out without any seeming purpose. One sequence shows a hypocritical rabble-rousing leader, another a former revolutionary writer; yet another flashes back Nilkantha's premarital love episode, and so on. At one stage, Nilkantha decides to meet his wife but insists that all of them go together on foot. Just before reaching the destination, the party halts in the cottage of an artisan making masks for the chhau dance. Here the audience is presented with a long sequence of the dance depicting the battle against Ravana.

Nilkantha finally meets his wife Durga, Satya, his son, is very happy seeing his father. But Durga appears displeased. She tells her husband rather rudely that he will have to leave her quarters after the meal. Nilkantha replies that he will spend the night in the nearby sal jungle and requests Durga to meet him there early morning with some food and with Satya; he wants to see Satya's face in the glow of the dawn.

In the jungle we see the last and most exciting episode of the film. Here Nilkantha finds a gang of armed extremists awaiting an encounter with the Indian troops. The rebels ask Nilkantha to leave the place, but he refuses to accede to their request. Nilkantha and an extremist then engage themselves in an irrelevant Marxist-Leninist argument. Nilkantha quotes Lenin to say that imperialism is moribund capitalism. The extremist retorts in a cavalier manner that they have no need for cliches. Why the author has introduced these dialogues here, is not understandable.

In the early hours of the morning, the Indian troops swoop down on the extremists. There is a terrific exchange of fire and hand grenades. Does Nilkantha see the truth (Satya) in the morning glow? The subtle reference is profound. In the fracas, Nilkantha is shot dead by an Indian soldier. Just at that moment Durga comes to the jungle, sees the tragic end of her husband and bursts into tears.

Despite patches of brilliance here and there, the film is not an artistic whole. Ritwik presumably believed that India cannot be really freed without a violent revolution. But this conclusion has not been reached through a rational development of thought or a well-knit and convincing story. The armed conflict in the end is as abrupt as every episode preceding it. It is not an integral part of an organic structure, the film hardly having a unified structure. Ritwik's ideas are disjointed. The concluding internecine battle has been simply super-imposed like some pet theory.

But the symbol Ritwik has used to illustrate his theory is excellent, though it is a little abstruse. The picture opens with a close-up of an old man, worn-out and drooping. He fades out and three virile men dance in, slowly but with rhythmic vigour. The old man represents the present-day India and the three dancing figures symbolize the future India that will emerge. The symbolism has been aptly used both in the beginning and at the end of the film. The roles of Nilkantha, Durga and Bangabala have been respectively played by Ritwik Ghatak, Tripti Mitra and Shaonli Mitra, superbly. As an artistic work, the film has many drawbacks, but it can be said in its defence that it daringly shuns the beaten 'boy-meets girl' track and that it is an honest testament of an agonized soul.

PARESH DHAR
In Democratic World

U.N.officials tribute

New Delhi, Nov. 12 (Samachar): A United Nations official paid rich tributes to India for its substantial contribution in men and money to the U.N. peace-keeping operations.

Henry Kaufman, Deputy Resident Representative of the UNDP, referred to the Indian contribution to the peace-keeping operations in Korea, the Middle East and Cyprus and said: Again, Gen. Prem Chand of India has been requested by the UN Secretary-General, Kurt Waldheim, to arrange for the smooth transfer of power (in Rhodesia) in cooperation with the resident British Commissioner designate Lord Garver.

Tanzanian airport

New Delhi, Nov. 12 (Samachar): The International Airports Authority of India has entered into a contract to provide consultancy service for the Mafia Airport project in Tanzania.

The authority will prepare pavement design of the airport including runways, taxiways system and apron areas. The scheme for runway lighting along with necessary specifications will also be provided. An engineering team will be visiting Tanzania next month for collecting data and site inspection. On the basis of this data it will conduct detailed studies at the headquarters at Delhi and prepare the airfield pavement designs.

H.C.'s Toronto visit

TORONTO: H.E. Mahamood Ahmed, Indian High Commissioner was given a reception on November 4, by India Canada Association, and on November 6 by Federation of Indo-Canadians. He appealed to Indian people for unity to repel discrimination. He accepted the recommendation made by N.S. Basu of NACOI that the leaders of the community should have regular formal meetings with the High Commissioner to discuss subjects of common concern. In reply to Dr. Basu's inquiry about the actions taken by the High Commissioner's office to protest racism and discrimination against Indians and to improve our image, Mr. Ahmed assured that his office is doing the best they can. However, the information does not come out in public. On the question of dual citizenship he said that it is not permitted under current rules.

EARAKKA ACCORD FORMALLY SIGNED AT DACCA

The Farakka Accord, which resolves a 25-year old issue between India and Bangladesh, was formally signed in Dacca at an impressive function.

W.O.M.A.N
(WORD OF MOUTH ADVERTISEMENT. NOW)
A New Project by:
UNITED TRAVELS -- of Toronto

EARN $125 OR MORE

We believe our success is based more through the referrals from our satisfied customers by their *Word of Mouth Advertisement* which is one of the oldest forms of publicity. While we take this opportunity to express our sincere thanks for the referrals and support we received in the past, we are now planning an Advertisement and Marketing Project and that is W. O. M. A. N.

THE SCHEME:

As you know, United is specialised in the travel markets of *India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, and Malaysia*. United Travels again relies on satisfied customers and their referrals, but this time, we are prepared to pay.

Whenever you buy from us at least one adult fare airline ticket to any one of the above mentioned destinations and use it and *if you are truly satisfied and refer to us at least* 10 potential families' names and addresses whom you know are likely to travel to any one of these above destinations you become eligible to receive $125.00 or more.

This scheme is effective from November 1, 1977, subject to cancellation without notice. So don't miss this opportunity!

UNITED TRAVELS HAS GROUP FLIGHTS EVERY SUNDAY ON A CONFIRMED AND GUARANTEED BASIS WITH THE LOWEST POSSIBLE FARES

For More Details Please Contact:
UNITED TRAVELS Your Fast Official Indian Agency
2 College St., Suite 105
Toronto, Ont. M5G 1K3
MEMBER AMERICAN SOCIETY OF TRAVEL AGENTS ASTA
IATA
Tel. (416) 964-1706
Registration No. 1197982

CSA
IATA
FLY OK - FLY
CZECHOSLOVAK AIRLINES

Regular scheduled departures:
From NEW YORK: Mondays and Thursdays
From MONTREAL: Sundays only
C.S.A. has a record of
17 years of scheduled flights to India
C.S.A. has regular scheduled flights to:
INDIA EUROPE MIDDLE EAST SINGAPORE
KUALALUMPUR JAKARTA and MANY MORE
C.S.A. participates in the 120 days excursion to
INDIA from CANADA and U.S.A.
We look forward to be able to serve you, for details and reservation please contact your travel agent, or C.S.A. directly.
Fly OK - Fly CSA.

Czechoslovakian Airlines
401 Bay Street
Simpson Tower Suite 2420
Toronto M 5 H 2 Y 4
Ontario
Tel.No (416) 363-3174

In Montreal
2 Placeville marie
Esso Plaza Suite 69
Montreal,
Quebec H 3 B 2 C
Tel. (514) 861-0531

Durga Puja in Toronto

By Manjula Parakat

Durga, the Hindu goddess of victory, was the theme of a festival at Toronto Harbourfront October 18 to 23. It was presented by Prabasi, a Bengali cultural organization, to acquaint visitors with some of the traditions of India, particularly of Bengal.

Durga Puja (literally "worship of Durga") began each day at 9 a.m. with the worship ritual, conducted by a Hindu priest. A statue of the goddess with her four children, measuring 15 feet wide and eight feet high, was set up in the Harbourfront Annex at 235 Queen's Quay West, where she was on view throughout the festival.

Also on display during the six-day event was photographs and hand-drawn sketches illustrating the Bengali fight for independence and the art and literature of their renaissance period. Statues of several other Hindu deities was exhibited, and Indian arts and crafts, saris and other clothing, and Indian food was sold.

A program of nightly special events was also planned. On October 18, Menaka Thakkar danced the Bharatanatym, a classical dance of India. Performances began at 8 and 9:15 p.m. On October 19 at 8 p.m., award-winning actor Arun Mukherjee, who is presently visiting Toronto from his native Calcutta, performed in a One-Man Drama. Sombhu Das, Toronto's leading sitar player, gave a concert at 8 p.m. on October 20. On October 21, some of the folk songs and dances of India were performed at 8:15 p.m., followed by Shyama, a play by Bengali poet laureate and Nobel Prize winner Tagore.

On Saturday, October 22, children were invited to perform in a Tiny Talent Competition, beginning at 2 p.m. First, second and third prizes were awarded, as well as consolation prizes for all participants. At 7 p.m. some of the highlights of Indian art and architecture were presented in a slide and film show, and at 8:15 and 9:30 members of Prabasi gave an insight into Indian culture through a fashion show. The models were wearing Indian fashions of the past and present, as well as typical outfits for such occasions as weddings, baptisms, dates and even evening walks.

All displays and exhibits were open on Sunday October 23. There was an enjoyable Bhog for all (free community supper).

The Puja ran from 9 a.m. to 1 a.m. throughout the six days. Admission to the festival was free and open to the public. About ten thousand people attended the festival. For the first time in North America such a large-scale and well-organized Puja took place and everybody felt that it was a great success.

This year's Durga Puja celebration at the Toronto Harbourfront, once again revived many pleasant memories. The Bengali community here have to be given tremendous credit for continuing the festivities year after year in all its authenticity, tradition and religiosity.

From among the several hundreds that thronged the Harbourfront this year, especially on Friday and Saturday (October 21 and 22) I was able to gather quite a few interesting comments from Canadians. To some, the evening puja with the statues, the beating drums, the incence and the Pujari in white dhothi, appeared 'fasciuating' 'exciting' 'colorful' and 'interesting'. To others outs' seemed a 'strange culture indeed'. One person candidly whispered 'wierd man! real wierd!', and when I offered a down-to-earth explanation on what was going on, she merely shrugged her shoulders and walked away towards the exhibition of handicrafts and batik paintings. There were many who sought out Indians and asked them to explain the significance of the rituals and listened in wonder as the story of goddess Durga and Mahishaswara unfolded itself.

The little theatre was packed to capacity and overflowing with people trying to watch the various shows that had been arranged for the duration of the festival. These ranged from folk dances and Bharata Natyam items to Sitar recitals, one-man play, a fashion show, and a tiny talent show, not to mention the ever-crowded food stall selling all kinds of Indian delicacies. Needless to say that to those of us separated from home this festival still marks time from one year to the next and more important, helps us to retain our identity.

Coir Int'l to be set up

New Delhi, Nov. 1. (Samachar): The United Nations conference on trade and development (UNCTAD) has agreed to India's suggestion to set up a coir international. The decision was taken at the five day second preparatory meeting on hard fibres held by the UNCTAD at Geneva this month. The setting up of a coir body would be a milestone in the development of the coir industry in India.

The meeting, at India's suggestion held detailed discussions on the modalities for establishment of the coir international and the effect it would have on price stabilisation, transfer of technology, market research and promotional activities.

Harcharan Singh Brar who was Governor of Orissa has been [illegible]

Major Indian promotion in U.S.

Marvin S. Traub, President of Bloomingdale's, the New York-based department store chain, and Peter F. Mahta, Regional Director/North America of Air-India, announced a major Indian promotion to take place in the United States throughout Bloomingdale's stores in the spring of 1978. By April, Bloomingdale's and Air-India will have spent more than a year preparing for the promotion.

Entitled "India: the Ultimate Fantasy," the promotion will feature merchandise from india in almost all areas of Bloomingdale's, from ready-to-wear, furniture, jewelry and delicacies to men's wear, stationery, rugs, textiles and lamps.

"We intend to communicate to the American public the infinite variety of Indian art, culture, and craftsmanship, and in so doing, hope to inspire as many people as possible to travel to India," said Mr. Traub. The promotion, which takes place from April 18 to My 21, 1978, will be divided into five week-long festivals including a Festival of Spring, a Festival of Colour, a Festival of Music, a Festival of Food, and a Festival of Kites.

To reflect the theme of the promotion, "India: the Ultimate Fantasy," the store will feature opulent table settings, one-of-a-kind pieces of Moghul jewelry, a unique collection of silver repousse furniture, museum-quality Indian miniatures and an array of shops within the Delicacies Department offering spices, breads, and other indian specialties. Demonstrations of Indian cooking, miniature painting, enameling, and embroidery will be given by Indian artisans. A special Bloomingdale's tour of India and Nepal is being designed by Lars Lindblad for American Express. To provide customers with information on India and the promotion, Air-India will operate information kiosks in the Bloomingdale stores in Washington, D.C., Boston, Philadelphia, and New York.

The event will be launched with a black tie gala in Bloomingdale's New York store on Tuesday, April 18; and in Washington, D.C. on Saturday, April 15, both under the patronage of His Excellency Ambassador and Mrs. Nani Ardeshir Palkhivala. The New York event will be a benefit for Asia Society and will include a fashion presentation, the unveiling of seven designer rooms dedicated to cities in India, and a buffet dinner catered by New York's Raga Restaurant (under the management of the Taj Hotel chain). Guests will tour the special Indian shops, hear a program of Indian music, and enjoy dancing until midnight.

BLOOMINGDALE'S AND AIR-INDIA POSTER COMPETITION

Mr. Traub and Mr. Mahta also announced a poster competition for student and professional graphic artists and designers to be held in India and the United States.

The winning poster will serve as the graphic design for Bloomingdale's/Air-India promotion of "India: the Ultimate Fantasy."

The poster design must interpret and reflect the theme of the promotion "India: the Ultimate Fantasy," and may be art or photography in any number of colors. There will be two $1,000 first prizes — one for the winning Indian entry, one for the winning American entry. The grand prize will go to one of the first prize winners who will receive an additional $500. Second prize winner will receive $500; third prize winner, $250.

Indian entries will be processed and pre-selected by Air-India's Bombay Art Studio and must be submitted no later than December 16, 1977. American entries will be processed and pre-selected by the Parsons School of Design and submitted no later than December 16, 1977. Final judging will take place on January 16, 1978. Winners will be announced immediately, and the awards presentation will take place during the Bloomingdale's/Air-India Spring 1978 promotion. Rules and Regulations and Entry Blanks for the competition may be obtained from the Public Relations Departments in any of the Bloomingdale's stores or by contacting Ms. Cindy Coats, (212) 223-7204, or Air-India Public Relations Department (212) 935-7024.

Operation Lifestyle

Lifestyle is seeking out balanced nutrition and avoiding miracle diets.

220 VOLT, PORTABLE STEREOS, CASSETTE PLAYERS AND THREE-IN-ONE [BRIEF CASE TYPE],
& PRE-RECORDED CASSETTES
New Stocks arrived from Japan.
WRITE OR PHONE:
KANYA ENTERPRISES INC
3499 KINGSWAY, VANCOUVER B.C.
PHONE 437-3822 AFTER OFFICE HOURS
437-4322 299-8247

CHILD CARE CENTRE

* Licensed School
* You pay $35.00 a week
* That fee covers 3 meals daily
* Lots of toys to play with
* Well trained people to take care of your child
* Teaching and training for your baby
* Children of ages 2-5 years old accepted even if they are not toilet trained
* We open five days a week from 7 a.m. - 6 p.m.
* If you can't pay the fee, government help is available
* Phone us or come to see us

HOME SERVICE NURSERY SCHOOL
SERVING THE COMMUNITY SINCE 1922
941 BATHURST STREET,
[2 blocks north of subway]
TORONTO
Phone 533-6291

Clarinet co

By Manjula Parakat

The renowned clarinet A.K.C. Natarajan and K Chinna Krishnan, accompa by the versatile thavil pl T.A. Kalia Murthy and Palanivel, treated music love Toronto to an evening of music. This was their pre visit to the North Ame continent and apparently much sought after artists been giving performances outnumbering those an original program. Alth obviously a little tired by rather hectic schedule, talented quartette did disappoint their numerous fa well as those curious first t who had assembled that eve

The "kucheri" (concert) with a melodious number Hamsadhwani raga follow items in other popular ragas as Sri raga, mohanam, a saranga, malavi, etc. An it lively interest was a jugalb (contest) between the two players. Alternating betwee soft and bold approach, players revealed a rich vari moods and rhythm during performanee. This was fol by light classical numbers clarinet, thereby providi relaxed conclusion to the sh

The clarinet, a native ment of the Occident, introduced by Maharaja Sa into South India almost centuries ago. It was ba used to provide music Bharatanatyam, and treme credit has to be given to A Natarajan, the pioneer amidst much opposition orthodox Carnatic circles, duced it into kucheris in However, it was only in 19 he proved it a great success Madras Music Academy. A.K. Natrajan was ab convince his critics that c music could be blended in pure Classical' style of C music and was therefore as adaptable as the violin.

The clarinet simultan reminds one of the nades which can be considered it The nadeswaram has no system and the instrument out more steeply than the that measures almost the from top to bottom and f ...has an elaborate system which increas complexity and makes demands on its player nadeswaram is as old as Indian music itself and tra ally associated with worship and marriage ce ies. The clarinet has come way since its introduction been further modified in st to provide a variety of sour today, it can with grea accompany the tradit accepted and established flute or mridangam.

Mr. Natarajan who is th eminent clarinet artist i today, learned to play the from his father. He gave performance at 18, worke India Radio in Delhi wi maestro Ravi Shankar for of years, and despite his v and skill, with the nades has remained devoted clarinet.

The thavil brings to m mridangam of Tamil Na chenda of Kerala. It is m to chenda although the playing differs.

Perhaps with more one may be able to provid colourful and interesting these various musical ments. But a richer and ly unforgetiable exp awaits the listener

in U.S.

...S. There will be two $1,000 ...st prizes — one for the winning ...ndian entry, one for the winning ...merican entry. The grand prize ...ill go to one of the first prize ...inners who will receive an ...dditional $500. Second prize ...inner will receive $500, third ...rize winner, $250.

...Indian entries will be processed ...nd pre-selected by Air-India's ...ombay Art Studio and must be ...ubmitted no later than Dec...mber 16, 1977. American ...ntries will be processed and ...re-selected by the Parsons ...hool of Design and submitted ...o later than December 16, 1977. ...inal judging will take place on ...nuary 1st, 1978. Winners will ...e announced immediately and ...e awards presentation will take ...ace during the Bloomingdale's ...ir-India Spring 1978 promotion. ...ules and Regulations and Entry ...lanks for the competition may be ...btained from the Public Rela...ons Departments in any of the ...Bloomingdale's stores or by ...equesting Ms. Cindy Coats ...(212) 223-7200 or Air-India ...Public Relations Department ...(212) 935-9024.

Operation Lifestyle

Lifestyle is seeking out bal...anced nutrition and avoid...ing miracle diets.

...CASSETTE PLAYERS AND ...E).

...om Japan.

...P'RISES INC

...NCOUVER B.C.

AFTER OFFICE HOURS

...309-8247

...TRE

...a week
...3 meals daily
...play with
...ople to take care

...raining for your

...s 2-5 years old
...they are not

...ys a week from

...pay the fee
...is available
...me to see us

...RSERY SCHOOL

...ITY SINCE 1920

...T STREET,
...subway!
...0
...-6291

Clarinet concert in Toronto

By Manjula Parakot

The renowned clarinet duo A.K.C. Natarajan and K.S. Chinni Krishnan, accompanied by the versatile thavil players T.A. Kalia Murthy and A.K. Palanivel, treated music lovers in Toronto to an evening of fine music. This was their premiere visit to the North American continent and apparently the much sought after artists had been giving performances far outnumbering those on their original program. Although obviously a little tired by their rather hectic schedule, the talented quartette did not disappoint their numerous fans as well as those curious first timers who had assembled that evening.

The "kuchery" (concert) began with a melodious number in the Hamsadhwani raga followed by items in other popular ragas such as Sri raga, mohanam, sttana, saranga, malava, etc. An item of lively interest was a jugalbandhi (contest) between the two thavil players. Alternating between the soft and bold approach, both players revealed a rich variety of moods and rhythm during their performance. This was followed by light classical numbers on the clarinet, thereby providing a relaxed conclusion to the show.

The clarinet, a native instrument of the Occident, was introduced by Maharaja Saraboji into South India almost two centuries ago. It was basically used to provide music for Bhatatanatyam, and tremendous credit has to be given to A.K.C. Natarajan, the pioneer who amidst much opposition from orthodox Carnatic circles, introduced it into kucheris in 1948. However, it was only in 1955 that he proved it a great success at the Madras Music Academy. Here A.K. Natrajan was able to convince his critics that clarinet music could be blended into the pure Classical style of Carnatic music and was therefore as easily adaptable as the violin.

The clarinet simultaneously reminds one of the nadeswaram which can be considered its twin. The nadeswaram has no button system and the instrument tapers out more steeply than the clarinet that measures almost the same from top to bottom and further has an elaborate button system which increases its complexity and makes more demands on its player. The nadeswaram is as old as South Indian music itself and traditionally associated with temple worship and marriage ceremonies. The clarinet has come a long way since its introduction. It has been further modified in structure to provide a variety of sounds and today it can with great ease accompany the traditionally accepted and established violin, flute or mridangam.

Mr. Natarajan who is the most eminent clarinet artist in India today, learned to play the clarinet from his father. He gave his first performance at 18, worked at All India Radio in Delhi with sitar maestro Ravi Shankar for a couple of years, and despite his vocal gift and skill with the nadeswaram, has remained devoted to his clarinet.

The thavil brings to mind the mridangam of Tamil Nadu and chenda of Kerala. It is more akin to chenda although the style of playing differs.

Perhaps with more research one may be able to provide a more colourful and interesting study of these various musical instruments. But a richer and absolutely unforgettable experience awaits the listener who is afforded an opportunity to listen to a talented artist transalate prosaic musical theories into beautiful emotion-charged melodies.

Award received

On the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the ascension of Her Majesty, the Queen Elizabeth II, to the throne, certain Canadians were honored with the Queen's Silver Jubilee Medal in recognition of their work with fellow man and the community. Mrs. Margaret Verma, of Ottawa was one of the recipients of this award for her work with immigrants and refugees.

J.P. to inaugurate conference

An international conference on accelerating economic development in India through the use of the Gandhian philosophy of labor intensive, capital saving technology will be held January 13-15, 1978 in New Delhi, India. The conference will be inaugurated by Loknayak J.P. Narayan, one of the last remaining Indian leaders in the Gandhian tradition.

The three day conference, sponsored by India oriented groups in the U.S. and England and economic development groups in India, will honor the late E.F. Schumacher, economist and author of the best-seller, Small is Beautiful: Economics as if People Mattered. He was to give the key note address at the conference. Schumacher, a disciple of Gandhi, was an advocate of labour intensive and capital saving methods to achieve an acceptable standard of living for the over-populated third world countries.

The Chicago based India Development Service (IDS) is the North American co-sponsor of this conference. S.R. Hiremath, Chairman, said, "We are working to foster cooperation among the persons and organizations, both in India and North America, who are interested in the use of Appropriate Technology for development".

The objective of the conference is to bring together and promote interaction among people and groups engaged in research and/or the implementation of appropriate technologies in rural development in India. Topics for discussion include: Appropriate Technology, Education, Training and Communication, Organization for Implementation.

Practitioners, researchers, policy makers, planners, industry representatives, and other interested people from several countries, including USA, UK and Canada as well as India, are expected to participate.

A major thrust of the conference will be to initiate self-sustained, interdisciplinary pilot projects in rural development activities. The participants in the conference will form a network of resources which will facilitate the generation and exchange of technologies, methods and strategies of implementation, and general effectiveness of existing and proposed rural development projects.

"I hear there's been some changes in Unemployment Insurance. What's the story?"

New legislation has changed some of the ground rules of our UI program.

In general, the rules of eligibility and payment have been improved. Now they more accurately reflect the ease or difficulty of finding and keeping a job in the region in which each UI claimant lives.

Parliament has decided that people who live in areas of high unemployment will be given certain advantages over those who live where jobs are more plentiful.

"That's all well and good. But what does it mean to the person who just lost a job?"

On December 4, the entrance requirements will change.

In regions of low unemployment, claimants will need up to 14 weeks of insurable employment to get UI benefits. This will only happen in places where it's easier to get and keep a job.

In regions of high unemployment, claimants will need as little as ten weeks to qualify.

But until December 4, the entrance requirement remains at eight weeks wherever you live.

"Does all this affect the waiting period?"

No. The basic two week waiting period remains the same everywhere.

And so do the rules on the waiting period when a claimant has left his or her job for no good reason or been fired for misconduct. In such cases, a claimant may have to wait up to eight weeks from when employment ends until benefits become payable.

"And how long can you get benefits for?"

The old maximum was 51 weeks. The new maximum is 50 weeks.

But since September 11, the total number of weeks for which a claimant qualifies also reflects the unemployment rate in his or her region.

Right now, we measure unemployment by dividing Canada into 16 economic regions. Later, in 1978, we will fine-tune the program to 54 regions so that UI will be more closely related to local labour market conditions.

"Do you still get the same amount of money?"

Absolutely. The UI benefit rate is two-thirds of your average weekly insurable earnings.

The maximum is $147, less tax.

"Then there's maternity, sickness and age 65 benefits. Any changes there?"

Sickness benefits were only payable during the first 39 weeks of the claim. Now they are payable at any time during the entire benefit period.

Maternity benefits of 15 weeks and the special one-time benefit (equal to three weeks' benefits) at age 65 remain the same.

The same people will still pay for the program in the same proportions, and the types of employment insurable for UI remain the same, too.

"Do I still go to the same UI office?"

No. Until UI offices and Canada Manpower Centres move in together, no changes will be made.

The Unemployment Insurance Commission and the Department of Manpower and Immigration have become the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission. For a time, you'll still see our local offices identified as Unemployment Insurance offices or Canada Manpower Centres. When they're together in one location, they'll be called Canada Employment Centres.

Working with people who want to work.

Employment and Immigration Canada — Bud Cullen, Minister

Emploi et Immigration Canada — Bud Cullen, Ministre

Arangetram in New York

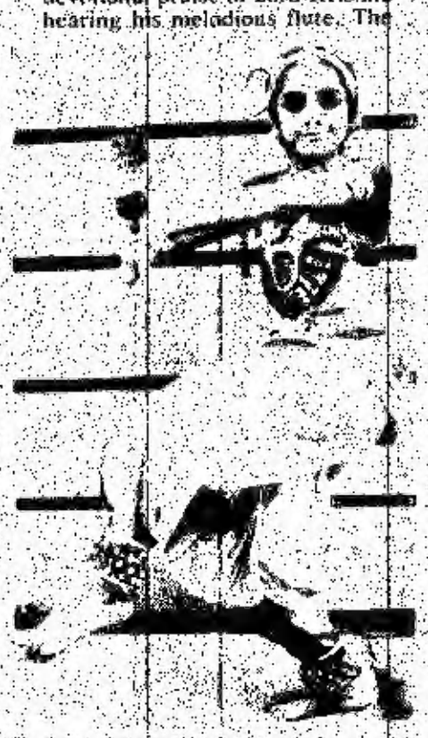
Jaya Therattil, an eleven year old girl from Kerala, India had her arangetram on Saturday, October 22. About five hundred people had come to enjoy the Bharatha Natyam and bless Jaya in her career. After six years of training Jaya was ready to prove to a discriminating audience that she has acquired not only the necessary competence but has also developed her own individual style of dancing. An appreciative crowd sat through the comparatively long programme of two hours with rapt attention.

The items chosen for the evening were both traditional and innovative. Jaya's teacher throughout her training in New York is Malika Parthasarathy, who has presented dance programs in various parts of North America. Her husband Rangaswami Parthasarathy is noted music director from Madras and has brought out a record of Bhagwat Gita sung by Jesudas. So the live music for the dance was of the highest standard. Ragas were very appropriate to each dance and the many ragamalikas employed pleased the audience very much.

The invocation or Alaripu in Natai ragam welcomed every body with delicate and graceful neck and eye movements. Jatis varnam was then rendered in ragamalika with a tapestry of steps and sounds. The next item was sabdam, danced in praise of Lord Muruga providing ample opportunity to display abhinayam by Jaya. Varnam, which followed is the most elaborate item in Bharatha Natyam and challenges the dancer to bring out the best in Bhava (expression), raga (musical mode) and tala (rhythm). Jaya surprised the onlookers with the mature and individualistic interpretation of the lyrics and the tala.

After the rigorous Varnam Padams are performed which lighten the mood and affords a visual display of the three elements of Bharatha Natyam. The padams was a piece set to lyrics in malayalam, the mother tounge of Jaya, something which is not done normally in an arangetram.

After a short interval, Jaya came back to dance with gay abandon the snake dance. There was prolonged applause for the intricate body movements and facial expressions vividly portraying a beautiful and slithering snake. The next item Govindan Kuzhalosai was done in ecstacy of devotional praise of Lord Krishna hearing his melodious flute. The



Jaya Therattil

last item was the lilting and ever popular Kurathi, the dance of the gypsy fortune teller of the South. The audience was thrilled by the haunting music and the fast footwork, matched by the vivacious expressions of the vigour of life and beauty of the land.

People, who had come to see only an arangetram, went back with fond memories of a more than ordinary performance where Jaya's poise and perfection revealed the potentialities for a future dancer. She is the daughter of Mrs. and Joseph J. Therattil working with the United Nations and the niece of Mr. and Mrs. M.T. Antony, the President of Indo Publications and Jantam of New York.

President Jomo Kenyatta joins Bhangra Dancers at the celebrations marking Kenyatta Day recently in Manila. Kenyan citizen of Indian origin were a colourful attraction in the festival which included tribal and traditional dances from all over the world.

Let buyer and seller both beware

By: S.B. Shah

In the highly organised real estate business the unwary buyer and seller find standard form contracts held out as if they were the edicts from some high authority. Do not change these standard form contracts and do not question the same. Do not question why the Listing Agreement calls for payment of commission even if the sale aborts. Do not question why a 60 day minimum listing is required to get a Multiple Listing Service listing. This is the line of talk which prevails and persuades and carries the day in most cases. Yet, has no one heard about the Combines Investigations Act? Is this not a restrictive practice to get the public and the consumer to tow the line for the benefit of a specific business group. There is no doubt that standard forms prescribed by a business group to restrict the bargaining, to limit the consumer's rights and to ensure certain compliance by all members of the business in contrary to the Combines Investigations Act which provides punitive sanctions and is part of the criminal legislation.

Be that as it may, and considering the fact that most people see their lawyers after the fact, here is a suggestion of what the seller may ask the real estate broker to sign up, in order to make sure that the commission is to be paid only if the transaction of sale is completed and consummated.

"Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Listing Agreement, in consideration of your listing the property with us, we hereby agree as follows:

No Commission shall be due or payable to us in the event that the sale of this property is not completed"

And be that as it may, since most offers get signed at late hours and seldom with legal advice, it is suggested that the purchaser may bargain to have the following or as many as possible terms become part of the Agreement of Purchase and Sale:

"Notwithstanding anything to the contrary herein it is agreed that:

1. The Vendor will provide the purchaser with an up-to-date plan of survey within 7 days of the date of acceptance of this offer.

2. The property will have no outstanding work orders at the time of closing and the Vendor will authorize the municipal authorities to supply all the details of work orders against the property to the Purchaser and/or his solicitor.

3. The furnace and chattels are in good working order and free of all encumbrances and will continue to be so at the time of closing and Vendor will give a Statutory Declaration to that effect.

4. The Vendor warrants that the roof and the basement do not leak.

5. The listing details in the M.L.S. book have been relied upon by the Purchaser and are representations made by or on behalf of the Vendor to induce the Purchaser to buy the property.

6. The Vendor represents and acknowledges that commission is payable to the real estate agent only if the transaction closes.

7. The Vendor agrees to vacate the premises immediately after closing and to leave the same in a clean condition.

8. The Vendor agrees to hand over vacant possession of the property in the same condition as when inspected by the Purchaser.

9. The parties agree that none of their rights and obligations shall merge upon closing."

It is only fair to point out that this article has to be of a very general nature and merely for the purpose of drawing the consumer's attention to potential problems. The suggested clauses are not by any means exhaustive nor are they imperative in all cases. Besides that the article merely suggests that a certain bargaining posture is necessary. There may be room for give and take, so long as one is not taken on a ride.

(Mr. Shah is a lawyer in Toronto).

Dance and music presented

REGINA (Saskatchewan) October 22.

An outstanding group of artists from India presented an electrifying concert of Clarinet on Friday, October 21 at the Education Auditorium, University of Regina.

The evening's program started with dance performance by Mrs. Rajalakshmi Valluri, the noted young dancer who is a brilliant exponent of Bharatnatyam and Kuchipudi dance styles.

The next and the high light of the program started with A.K.C. Natarajan, the most prominent exponent of Clarinet music in India. He was accompanied by K.S. Chinna Krishnan (on the Clarinet), A.K. Palanivel and T.A. Kalia Murthy (on Thavil).

Mr. Natarajan who has been rightly called the "Clarinet Everest" in India, played a variety of classical compositions with various Ragas and Talas.

The Indo-Canada Cultural Association, which sponsored last night's program, presented gifts to the artists, on behalf of Henry Baker, the Mayor of the City of Regina.

This program was supported in part by the Department of Culture and Youth, Government of Saskatchewan.

Swedish minister's visit

New Delhi, Nov. 14 (Samachar) Ola Ullsten, Swedish Minister for Development Cooperation, called on Mohan Dharia, Minister for Commerce, Civil supplies and cooperation.

During an hour-long discussion the leaders exchanged views on furthering trade relationships between the two countries. It was emphasised from the Indian side that India was interested more in extending its bilateral trade and having more trade cooperation.

Indo-Norwegian agreement signed

New Delhi, Nov. 13 (Samachar) Norway and India has signed a three-year agreement of cooperation in the establishment and operation of the "industrial tribology, machine dynamics and maintenance engineering centre" in this country.

The centre will be set-up in the Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi. Under the agreement, the project would be partially financed by Norway.

Regina Indo-Canada Assn. meeting

The Indo-Canada Cultural Association held its Annual Meeting on Sunday, September 25, 1977 in the University of Regina. At this meeting the Executive for the fiscal year 1977-78 was elected. The Constitution of the Association was amended bringing down the size of the Executive by deleting the positions of Alternate Members at Large. The Meeting paid a tribute to the outgoing President, H.S. Sahota, who served the Association for four years as the President since the inception of the Association in 1973.

Members of the Executive for the fiscal year 1977-78

President: Dr. V.V. Rao
Vice-President: Govinda Das
Secretary: V.N. Rao
Treasurer: S.B. Patil
Public Relations Secretary: Mrs. Gayathri L. Keshav.
Members at-Large: P. Achuthan, A. Alamkal, J.P. Bhargava and Dr. D.L. Keshav.

Would you like to get
MARRIED,
if you would please call
TORONTO DATELINE
(416) 960-3335 12 noon till 9 o'clock
55 Bloor st. East, Suite 301
Toronto

Kitch

Winter, in case you ha
just around the corner.
keep remembering my
never celebrated Christ
Christmas. For us it w
fun. But that was b
Christmas through a c
begins with the appear
and the lights. For
Christmas shopping an
Christmas baking. Fo
Christmas letters and
few days off work. B
means God's power ap
India). Someone once
year. Love is in the air
feeling - it is actually
being's life!"

You don't have to be
that time of the year
good food. I delight in
gracious hospitality of
sharing food with peop
necessary to get toget
even a simple tea. En
custom. And what is a
Dark and delicious fru
the fun of Christmas b
your own rich, delicious
try this beautiful fruit
Fruit bread is as good
but very tasty Christm
cake is a treat for ever
quickly since they are
well. Wouldn't it be
freezer when the busy
only a short time away
as well as some gift
Christmas rush but e
places too crowded,
confusing. If you are
and friends, why not s
a special gift this yea
Christmas gifts. But
Christmas than I care
neighbors and friends.
feel proud thinking tha
to prepare something
Christmas touch. To
season or to make th
inexpensive but elega
someone who really ap
cating Christmas bak

Bon appetit!

Indian a

Dr. S. Babah Naidu appointed Chairman, Social Sciences, College Breton [St. Francis Universityl, Sydney, N.

Author, writer, com
over the radio and telev
S. Babah Naidu was ed
Madras, where he was
then in London, Rome,
Quite fluent in som
most important Europ
uages, he lectured for s
in Paris. He also pub
French. One of the
books is: **La Voie Ind**
developpement. This i
is one of the learned
entitled: **Developpe**
Civilisation.

He has widely tr
Africa, Asia, Latin Am
U.S.A. and of course
where he spent nearly
An affable person,
organizer, an erudite
powerful speaker, Dr
lectures captivate
minds and hearts.
The areas of his spec

nan

New Delhi, (Samac
Polish school has been
in memory of the
statesman and the fi
Minister of India, J
Nehru.

At a colourful functi
Warsaw recently, the
Association of the sch

celebrations
ion of Indian
ch included

h beware

general nature and merely for the purpose of drawing the consumer's attention to potential problems. The suggested clauses are not by any means exhaustive nor are they imperative in all cases. Besides that the article merely suggests that a certain bargaining posture is necessary. There may be room for give and take, so long as one is not taken on a ride.

(Mr. Shah is a lawyer in Toronto)

Regina Indo-Canada Assn.meeting

The Indo-Canada Cultural Association held its Annual Meeting on Sunday, September 25, 1977 in the University of Regina. At this meeting the Executive for the fiscal year 1977-78 was selected. The Constitution of the Association was amended increasing the size of the Executive by including the positions of Alternate Members at Large. The Meeting paid a tribute to the outgoing President H.S. Sahota who served the Association for four years as the President since the inception of the Association in 1973.

Members of the Executive for the fiscal year 1977-78:

President: Dr. A.V. Rao
Vice President: Govinda Das
Secretary: V.N. Rao
Treasurer: S.B. Patil
Public Relations Secretary: Mrs Gayathri C. Keshav
Members-at-Large: P. Achuthan, A. Ahmad, J.P. Bhangu and Dr. D.L. Keshav

ke to get
ED,
please call
DATELINE
noon till 9 o'clock
Suite 301

Kitchen Korner

By Peanut Sengupta

Winter, in case you hadn't noticed, is here. Likewise, Christmas is just around the corner. I have mixed emotions about Christmas. I keep remembering my own childhood during Christmas season: we never celebrated Christmas and did not know the true meaning of Christmas. For us it was just another holiday with good food and fun. But that was back home. Here in Canada if I observe Christmas through a child's eye, (this is what I see): For some it begins with the appearance of the Christmas decorations, the trees and the lights. For others it comes with the beginning of the Christmas shopping and still for others it coincides with the start of Christmas baking. For some it comes with the annual mailing of Christmas letters and cards and for others it comes only with the few days off work. But when I really think about it, Christmas means God's power appearing through love (like our Durga Puja in India). Someone once told me: "It's the most wonderful time of the year. Love is in the air - love of our fellow-men - and it's a lovely feeling - it is actually the most important ingredient in any human being's life!"

You don't have to be a Christian to enjoy this festive season. It's that time of the year when families get together and enjoy some good food. I delight in asking people to come to dinner, offering the gracious hospitality of my home and the unparalleled pleasure of sharing food with people I truly care about. But dinner is not really necessary to get together with friends; it can be lunch, brunch or even a simple tea. Entertaining over a cup of tea is an afternoon custom. And what is a special tea time without some tasty sweets? Dark and delicious fruit cake and varieties of fruit bread are part of the fun of Christmas baking. But if you are not ready yet to bake your own rich, delicious and expensive fruit cake, certainly you can try this beautiful fruit bread. This simple and not so expensive. Fruit bread is as good to eat as it is to look at. For a more simple but very tasty Christmas breakfast try my coffee cake. Warm coffee cake is a treat for everyone, any time. This recipe can be prepared quickly since they are made without yeast. Both of them freeze very well. Wouldn't it be nice to find some special goodies in your freezer when the busy festive season rolls around? With the holiday only a short time away, it's time to start planning your festive table as well as some gift ideas. No one likes to shop during the Christmas rush but everyone does. The prices are too high, the places too crowded, the whole shopping atmosphere is just too confusing. If you are wondering about Christmas gifts for relatives and friends, why not save yourself from Christmas jitters by giving a special gift this year from your own kitchen? I've never baked Christmas gifts. But it has been my good fortune, over more Christmas than I care to count, to receive baked goodies from my neighbors and friends. This is not just another present for me; I feel proud thinking that someone cared enough for me to take time to prepare something special for me. And that is what I call Christmas touch. To serve with coffee or tea during the holiday season or to make that very special gift, here are a few simple, inexpensive but elegant treats. They will make a nice gift for someone who really appreciates the personal touch as well as enjoys eating Christmas baking. Watch the next issues for the recipes.

Bon appetit!

Indian appointed chairman

Dr. S. Baliah Naidu has been appointed Chairman, Dept. of Social Sciences, College of Cape Breton [St. Francis Xavier University], Sydney, N.S.

Author, writer, commentator over the radio and television, Dr. S. Baliah Naidu was educated in Madras, where he was born, and then in London, Rome, Paris.

Quite fluent in some of the most important European languages, he lectured for sometime in Paris. He also published in French. One of the important books is: **La Vale Indienne du developpement.** This is included is one of the learned collections entitled: **Developpement et Civilisation.**

He has widely travelled Africa, Asia, Latin America, the U.S.A. and of course Europe where he spent nearly 12 years.

An affable person, a good organizer, an erudite man, and a powerful speaker, Dr. Naidu's lectures captivate student's minds and hearts.

The areas of his specialization include sociology of religion, sociology of development, economic development, sociology

Dr. S.B. Naidu

of education, and history of social thought.

He is married to Mohini and has one son.

Polish school named after Nehru

New Delhi, (Samachar): A Polish school has been renamed in memory of the Indian statesman and the first Prime Minister of India, Jawaharlal Nehru.

At a colourful function held in Warsaw recently, the Parents Association of the school presented to the school a new banner bearing the name of Jawaharlal Nehru and dove of peace embroidered on it. The word peace was written both in English and Hindi.

The school, which has about 1500 students, also arranged an exhibition of Indian handicrafts on the occasion.

A Sikh vows to fight

Pritam Singh Chohan is growing tired of being very, very angry.

"We will defend ourselves with all our force," says the 53 year old audiovisual technician with the Etobicoke board of education. "We'll fight to the last, if we have to.

"Sikhs," he adds proudly, "do not run away."

Chohan has been attacked twice by people who have demeaned his race. Four other members of his family have been abused. His wife, Naranjankaur, has had apples thrown at her by children. All have been subjected to verbal abuse.

"There is a lot of discrimination here," he says. "It's not the whole society, it's a minority that is ignorant — or jealous.

"My son, Kanwaljid, suffered bruises. He lost two teeth. There were 8 or 9 teenaged boys after him in a shopping plaza. . . .

"In April, I was threatened with an iron bar in a park. These teenagers shouted slogans at me. I walked on. They came running. Threatened me again. There was a man there, watching. He said nothing. I started talking to the boys. 'Don't spoil the name of Canada,' I said. Finally, I was let go.

"The second time, recently, I had my glasses broken by a guy. He was about 35. He just looked at me and shouted 'Paki!'. Again, I tried to avoid any situatioin. He punched me, he kept punching me. Another boy of mine was attacked at school. He was punched into unconsciousness."

Chohan says police investigated the incidents "two or three times," and that he was satisfied with their action.

"Whatever is past is past," says Chohan. "But the next time. . . ."

Inspector James Harding of Peel Regional Police, who has met representatives of the South Asian Community in Peel, says, "there's no doubt there's still a problem."

Chohan says angrily: "How the disease is spreading! . . . we're talking about the silliest kind of thing: Color. Tell me, what can anybody do about that?"

Sunday Star
October 30, 1977

Coming events

Toronto

A Kathak recital in honour of the late Master Shambu Mahraj will be held by his well-known disciple **Rina Singha Reddy.** Dances from the Hindu temples and Muslim courts of North India and new works based on the imagery of the Moghul Miniatures.

Dates: November 24, 25, 26, 1977 at 8.30 p.m.

Place: 15 Dance Laboratorium, 155A George St, Toronto.

Information 839-2423, 869-1509.

Growing interest in W.Asia

India's economic, industrial and technical cooperation with the countries of West Asia has for some time been increasing at a fast rate.

India has bagged multi-million dollar contracts on a bilateral basis for participating in a host of projects ranging from oil exploration, setting up of steel plants, hotels, commercial vehicle projects, mining and supply of plants and equipment. Many more such contracts are on the way of being finalised. This has been confirmed by two Indian Ministers, Sikandar Bakht and George Fernandes.

Lubricating oil

New Delhi, Nov. 15 (Samachar): India will save about Rs. 15 crores in foreign exchange every year now with the commencement of production of "bright-stock" grade of lubricating oil by the Haldia refinery in West Bengal.

The country's total requirements of bright-stock lubricating oil, so far imported, will be fully met by production from the Haldia refinery, fourth in the chain of refineries under the Indian Oil Corporation.

The lube section of the refinery which can produce two lakh tonnes of various grade of lube stocks per year is expected to go into full capacity production from next month, according to C.R. Das Gupta, Chairman of the Indian Oil Corporation.

Police can do more to combat racism

It's a sad commentary on our city when thousands of people feel they cannot rely on the police to protect them from racially motivated attacks and talk of taking the law into their own hands to protect their families.

Yet, it is unlikely that Metro's South Asian community can be persuaded to trust police until the man on the beat or the officer in the cruiser learns to deal with racial disturbances more skilfully and more sympathetically.

The problems of Metro's 80,000 Hindus, Moslems and Sikhs were outlined yesterday to Attorney-General Roy McMurtry in a brief containing more than 20 recent cases of racial abuse.

The brief is disturbing, because it not only shows that racial attacks are more common and more persistent than previously reported, but that something in the way police handle these cases leaves the victims with the feeling the police are not really on their side.

Take the September evening last year when worshippers were gathering for the Hindu festival of Durga Puja. A gang of young toughs began obstructing the entry to their place of worship. They shouted racial slurs and threw eggs, stones and tomatoes. Finally the police arrived, but left soon after saying they had more important things to do.

An hour later, the youths attacked with baseball bats and axe handles. The police came again, broke up the fracas, but laid no charges altough one of the worshippers was badly hurt.

When one of the worshippers telephoned the police station and demanded to know why no charges had been laid, he was told, "What do you expect me to do? I'm no Swami."

This kind of insensitivity cannot be laid at the door of the men who lead Metro's police department.

From the chief on down, command officers are concerned, aware men who appreciate the multiracial, multicultural nature of the city and are prepared to go to great lengths to guarantee each resident a full measure of the law's protection.

But somehow, the message hasn't reached every man on the beat. Although there is no doubt that each of them is prepared to do his duty, some of them are inclined to give racial incidents only routine attention.

What they do not realize, perhaps because they have never suffered it, is the combination of fear, anger and outrage that comes with being singled out and spat upon solely for the color of your skin. It is one of the most shattering experiences a person can suffer. Under these circumstances, the taut professionalism and objectivity practised by our policemen feels like gross indifference to the victims of racial attacks.

Toronto is one of the most ethnically and racially diverse cities in North America, but this is not yet reflected in the training our police officers receive.

The police college offers only one hour of lectures devoted specifically to race. The Metro men receive a few additional hours of exposure to the work of the Ontario Human Rights Commission and on an occassional Sunday morning meeting with representatives of various ethnic groups.

Given the complexity and diversity of Toronto, this is hardly enough. After all, dealing with people, whatever their skin color, understanding them and caring about them is the real business of today's police officer.

(The Toronto Star
October 31, 1977).

Indo-German exchange

New Delhi, Nov. 14 (Samachar) The exchange of technical know how between India and Federal Republic of Germany in the use of unconventional sources of energy with particular reference to solar energy, was stressed upon by the Union Minister of Energy, P. Ramachandran, at a meeting with a German scientific delegation.

The minister for energy expressed his satisfaction at the traditional understanding and cooperation which India had constantly had with the Federal Republic of Germany. He said that the two countries were already cooperating in the field of energy, particularly in the sphere of technical training in operation and maintenance of thermal plants.

Indo-Soviet ventures

New Delhi, Nov. 14 (Samachar) India and the Soviet Union have agreed to have joint ventures in third countries, Prime Minister Morarji Desai said in an interview telecast from New Delhi.

Officials of the two governments had discussed this matter in detail. He said India could supply technical expertise and machineries for such projects.

Touching on the situation in Pakistan, the prime minister said it had figured during his discussions with the Soviet Leaders.

Mrs.Gandhi to appear before commission

New Delhi. Mrs. Indira Gandhi has been asked to appear before the Shah Commission to "assist" in its deliberations.

Mrs. Gandhi has been asked to appear before the Commission on November 21 and 23 to assist the Commission on issues relating to the supersession and non-confirmation of two High Court Judges, harassment of some officials by the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) and the appointment of T.R. Tuli as Chairman of the Punjab National Bank and K.R. Puri as Governor of the Reserve Bank of India.

CLASSIFIEDS

MATRIMONIALS

Wanted, tall, well settled, South Indian Brahmin groom, for a graduate girl in India, 27, height 5'7", fair complexion and currently employed. Send horoscope and other particulars to M-1313. The Canadian India Times.

Suitable match for Jat Sikh bachelor 5'8", 28, Canadian citizen, engineering graduate from Panjab University. Also for his sister 5'2", 26, M.A. doing M.Ed. in India. Educated American immigrant/citizen preferred. Reply M-1318. The Canadian India Times.

Correspondence invited from suitable match settled in Canada/USA for a beautiful Brahmin girl, 21, final year M.A. student in Delhi. Brothers and uncles settled in Canada. Please write with details to M-1326, The Canadian India Times.

Matrimonial correspondence invited for an educated, slim, pretty, Canadian citizen, Hindu Punjabi girl, 23, 5'6", working in high position with provincial government, from professionals under 30 of good standing and personality. M-1334, The Canadian India Times.

Match for a handsome jat Sikh boy, 27, B.A. pass, respectable and well settled family. Caste no bar, girl must be a permanent resident in Canada/USA. M-1332 The Canadian India Times.

Suitable match (preferably medical) for a handsome Punjabi Physician, 31, visiting India in December. Please write to M-1330, The Canadian India Times.

Correspondence invited from gentlemen (single, widower or separated) preferably with good educational background and non-alcoholic for a recent widow, 47 (with one son, 12) well established in paramedical field. Write to M-1337, The Canadian India Times.

Professionally qualified well established tall handsome Hindu boy around 25 for Punjabi Khatri 21½, 5'-3" slim, beautiful and fully established Canadian immigrant girl. Write with full particulars and a recent (returnable) photograph of the boy. Parents or relatives of such boys (in India) willing to settle in Canada may also apply similarly. M-1338, The Canadian India Times.

Wanted Indian girl 25-30 years, fair complexion for fair complexioned (Canadian) Indian boy 33 years, professionally employed. Caste no bar. Box 603, Stn. "N", Montreal, Canada.

Match for Hindu bachelor, 26, 5'-5", electrical engineer, Carleton University, Ottawa. In service no bar. Write 56 James Street North, Hamilton Ontario.

HOROSCOPE

Horoscope - casting, palm-reading, meditation, yoga and spiritual healing - 27 years experience. All problems solved. Lessons available. Call Dev. 766-2626 Toronto.

THIS IS THE LAW: YOU AND THE POLICEMAN

By Robert Karoly

[Mr. Karoly is a Toronto Lawyer). (Canadian Scene) - If the police come to your home without a search warrant, you can refuse to let them in. There are, however, certain exceptional circumstances in which the police can gain entry, even if they do not have a search warrant. These exceptional cases will be the subject of a future article.

If you happen to be on premises where liquor has been seized, you are obligated to tell the police only your name and address. Under any other circumstances, you do not have to say anything when confronted by the police in a private home. In most cases, it is best to say nothing beyond telling the police your name and address. However, if it is clear that you are about to be charged with an offence, and you believe that you are innocent, then, it is better to say so immediately in a short statement, for example, "It is not mine", or "I have never seen it before", or whatever suits the occasion and is a truthful account. Absolute silence can be quite damaging.

If you have been asked to accompany the police to the station, after having encountered them either on the street, in a car, or at home, you do not have to go with them unless you have been placed under arrest. If the police say "No" to your question of whether you are under arrest, or, if they do not reply to your question, then, you are not obliged to accompany them. However, if you are arrested, you must accompany the police, and you may be photographed and finger-printed.

At the police station, in most cases, you do not have to say anything. In fact, it is best not to make or sign any statements without first talking to a lawyer.

Finally, the police cannot arrest anyone unless they have probable and reasonable grounds to believe that an offence has been committed. If it is found later that such grounds were lacking, the arrest is illegal and the police can be sued in a civil court of law for damages for false imprisonment.

Water purifying device

An ultra-violet sterilizing equipment which purifies the water flowing through it from the overhead tank of a railway coach and makes it fit for drinking, has been successfully developed by the integral coach factory here in association with the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

L.R. Gosain, General Manager, Integral Coach Factory, told Samachar that experiments were now being conducted on how best the device could be adapted to the coaches.

He said so far most of the coaches carried drinking water containers, which were replaced or refilled at important stations on-route. This was, however, not a satisfactory arrangement to meet the drinking water needs of passengers. When the water from the existing overhead tanks was made fit for drinking with the new device plenty of drinking water would be available to passengers.

Another breakthrough, Mr. Gosain said, was the sewage disposal tank, a prototype of which was nearing completion and would shortly be tried out on a broad guage second class coach.

He said it had been observed that disposal of sewage on track, while the train was the on the run, presented no problem as the bacteria died very soon. But such disposal during the halts on track at stations constituted a health hazard to the staff and created an unhygienic atmospliere. To get over this problem, a suitable container had been designed to collect sewage during halts.

Pirri's Dixieland Market Ltd.

Getting Bigger & Better

Here now to serve you at two locations:

Retail: 1108 Pharmacy Ave. (at Lawrence) Scarborough, Phone: 759-0473

Wholesale: 1052 Birchmount Rd. (1 block N of Eglinton Ave.), Scarborough, phone: 759-5214

specializing in Indian Delicacies like —

fresh karela, chillies, dals, pickles, okra, patna rice, basmati rice, Indian condiments etc. Also available Syrian (unleavened) bread.

You Name It . . . . . We Have It. Quality High . . . . Prices Low

Subscriptions

☐ Enclosed is my cheque for $12.00 for a two years' subscription to the CANADIAN INDIA TIMES

Enclosed is my cheque for $ 7.00 for a year's subscription to the CANADIAN INDIA TIMES

Enclosed is my cheque for $4.50 for a six-month subscription to the CANADIAN INDIA TIMES

NAME
Please Print.....

ADDRESS..... Apt. No.....

.....

161 DALHOUSIE ST
OTTAWA, CANADA
K1N 7C3

U.S. cheques, please include an additional 25 cents to cover service charges.

Going home?
Planning a vacation

contact

IATA ◂EAST-WEST TRAVELS▸ IATA

180 Bloor St. W., Suite 1
Toronto, Ont.
M5S 1T8

Telephone 416-961 8234/36
961 — 6881

We can offer you the most economical excursion and oneway fare from and to India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh and to the Middle East.
Our pride is a Satisfied Clientele and our basic strength is honesty, efficiency and a clean personalized service."

Check with your friends and contact us.